REGISTERED No. 4—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,253—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 4. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 3 As. per Line.

[illegible] and succeeding .... 2½ [illegible]

In the [illegible] [illegible]

For Advertisements which are to be [illegible] for a considerable time special contracts m[illegible] [illegible]de.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,

THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

[illegible], [illegible] PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become he sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, tiffin or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade; and those residents in this Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND AT BUNDER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have JUST RECEIVED by the Steamer Sumatra GENUINE BAVARIAN BEER of the Lowenbräu, Munich.

M. NEUBURGER & Co.,
33, Meadow Str[illegible]

McEWAN'S BE[illegible]

THE NEW SEASON'S [illegible] received i[illegible] highly recom[illegible]

Pri[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	5th July.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s)	CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	8th July.
KASHGAR	[illegible]	450	E. J. [illegible]	22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNTERZEICHNETER ist bereit mildthätige Beiträge für die armen Hinterlassenen der bei dem beklagenswerthen Verluste Sr. Majestät Schiff "Grosser Kurfürst" verunglückten Seeleute entgegenzunehmen und bittet Zusendungen an das Kaiserlich Deutsche Consulat in Bombay zu addressiren.

C. KAPP,
Kaiserlich Deutscher Consul.

TO BE LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, Malabar Hill, for 12 months certain, commencing from 1st September, or October the latest. Rent Rs. 200 per month, very moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA LIMITED, the Mortgagee of the undermentioned premises, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned premises to HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB and others, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Trustees of "THE HAJEE ESMAIL CHARITY FUND." ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or CLAIMS by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, against the said premises, or any part or portion thereof, are hereby required to make the same known to us as the purchasers' Solicitors at our Office, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon [illegible], and built with chunam and stone and covered with tiles, situate, lying and being in Bengalpoora, in Bombay, [illegible] piece of ground, message and premises containing about 247 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:— on or towards the north by the house of Chatoorbhooj Assaria, on the south by the house of Emam Belay, [illegible], on the east by a sweeper's passage, and on the west by Dhoondeecera or Camerkhadee Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 94 and 95, [illegible] have been for a number of years in the occupation of the several tenants of the said Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.—Bombay, dated this 3rd day of July 1878.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-1858, commencing from the close of the 2nd Volume of Sir John Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, Volume 1st	12	8
Haug's Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees, Second Edition, edited by E. W. West	10	0
Constantinople; by E. DeEmicis, edited by Caroline Tilton	6	12
Tales from Blackwood, Parts 1 and 2	1	8
Golden Hours for 1877	4	12
Sanderson's Wild Beasts of India, Illustrated	15	12
Marshall's Anatomists for Artists	20	0
Markham's Great Frozen Sea	11	4
Clarke's Persian Manual	4	12
Bates' Central and South America	13	4
Ure's Dictionary of Science and Art, 4th Volume	26	4
Academy Notes of 1878; by H. Blackburn	0	12
Grosvenor Notes of 1878, Ditto	0	12
Daily News War Correspondence, with a connecting narrative forming a continuous History of the War between Russia and Turkey to the Fall of Kars, 2 vols	13	0
Fontame's Electro-Lighting	4	12
Todhunter's Mechanics, New Edition	3	0
Bishop's Voyage of the Paper Canoe	6	12
Tanner on Poison, New Edition 1878	2	4
Taylor's Treatise on Flowers	4	12
Life of John Eadie; by J. Brown	4	12
Round about the Carpathians; by A. F. Crosse	8	0
Sebastopol Trenches and Five months in them; by Col. R. Pack	5	8
Taylor's (Col. Medows) Story of my Life	5	12
The Chaveley Novels, a Modern Minister, Second Volume	5	12
Green Pastures and Piccadilly, by William Black	3	12
Erema, or my Father's Sin; by R. D. Blackmore	3	12
How to Learn Russian, a Manual for Students of Russian; by W. R. S. Ralston	7	8
George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist; by Samuel Smiles, with a Portrait	10	0
On the Theory of Logic, an Essay; by C. Read	3	12
Whitney's Compendious German and English Dictionary	3	4
The Works of Alfred Tennyson, complete in 1 vol	5	12
La Saisiaz, the two Poets of Crossic; by Robert Browning	4	8
Decameron of Boccacio, Ill. Edition	4	12
Mark Twain's Works, Artemus Ward's Works, Bret Hart's Works, each	4	12
Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign 1848-49; by J. H. Lawrence Archer	5	0
Hamley's Operations of War, Explained and Illustrated, New Edn., 1878	18	12
Leckie's History of England in the Eighteenth Century, 2 Vols	22	8
Hughes' Notes on Mahomadanism, being Outlines of the Religious System	3	12
Longmore's Gun-Shot Injuries	20	0
Ally Sloper's Guide to Paris Exhibition	0	12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May	2	8
Cherasse's Advice to a Wife and M[illegible] each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nare's Voyage t[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dear Lady [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE of MANUFACTURING and SELLING COUNTRY SPIRITS in the Talukas of Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Karjat, Murbad, Wara, and Shahapur for three years, commencing from the 1st of August 1878. The above Talukas will be included in one farm. The conditions can be ascertained at the Collector's Office.

A. JERVOISE,
Acting Collector, Tanna.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 2nd July 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 a.m., for the SUPPLY of [illegible] Moong cleaned 1st Sort, [illegible],000 lbs. Powa, 1st Sort.

All further particulars [illegible] and Forms of Tenders and Schedules on which tenders [illegible] be obtained on application to the undersigned daily from 11 to 5 p.m.

E. CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 3rd July 1878.

BROACH COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., to consider proposals which have been for the working of the Company's Factories and Presses after the termination of the Mofussil Company's lease on 31st December 1878, and to pass such resolutions as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd July 1878.

HOUSES TO LET.

A RESIDENCE.

TOP FLOOR of a House in Hornby Row, nearly opposite to the General Post Office, facing the Sea. Rent Rs. 80. It has a separate entire Kitchen. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on [illegible] Hill, lately vacated by Captain Elton. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 40. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

A LOWER-ROOMED BUNGALOW in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, lately vacated by R. Michaelis, Esq. Rent only Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Byculla, near the Byculla Station. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

THE CROW'S NEST, near Breach Candy with a detached house, splendid Servants' Quarters, and a large Compound, situated on a hill facing the sea, and commands a most charming view of Vellard. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW on [illegible] Hill with a large Compound. Rent only Rs. 80. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

Messrs. S. C. and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th, instant sale commencing at 3 p.m.

A consignment of a large number of valuable books suitable for library and learned gentlemen, the same comprising as under: such as, Principal Ruins of Asia Minor, Munich Gallery, Hogarth's Works, Gillray's Carricatures, Cotman's Liber Studiorum, Beauties of Claude, Blume Rumphia, Blue Books Agincourt History of Art, View of Hindoostan, Historical and Literary Curiosities, Fishes of Malabar, Portraits of the Court of Henry the 8th, Hajee Khalfa Lexicon, National History of the Insects of India, Telegoo Grammar, Domestic Architecture, Origin and Progress of Writing, Signs of the Times, British Miscellany, Sanhita of the Sama Veda, Koran, English, Turkish, Lexicon Natural History of Man, Muller's Ancient Art and its Remains, The Mabinogion Calpa Sutra, Bhagavad Gita, Arabic Proverbs, and lots of other interesting books.

The above are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture, rich plated glass, and crockery ware, few articles of medicine &c., &c., carriages, horses and a palanque, harness, (if not disposed off by private sale) at Fort, Hornby Row No. 2, Bhora Musjid Street, near Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's House. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th day of July, sale commencing at 1 P. M., the property belonging to Dr. Gerson da Cunha proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Most beautiful, strong, and very light Australian bentwood ebonized plain chairs, chairs, chairs, for sales.

On Commission.

The wood being bent by patent process, avoids the constant recurrence of joints, and combines lightness and elegance of form with great strength and durability.

A splendid collection of latest design regulator clocks, and timepieces on very fancy weight movements, it gives correct time as a chronometer. Generally suitable for office and drawing rooms.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th July 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of the concerned.

An Invoice of fancy goods comprising crystal glass, candlesticks, vases, inkstands, toilet boxes, butter pots, cups and bottles, Morocco leather money bags, flower vases, carved wooden candlesticks, inkstands and boxes, glove boxes, gold embroidered and leather money purses, lady's gilt combs, hair dress pins, porcelain card trays, jewel boxes, Russia leather workboxes, gloves, hankerchiefs, and match boxes, opera glasses, lady's silk umbrellas, wooden flower stands with porcelain vases, silver galvanized lady's worktables, time pieces, bronzed and gilt candlesticks and candelabras, &c.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th July 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable gold, diamond, ruby and other precious stone rings.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Moheedeen Mahomeddeen, by order of the Mortgagee Mooltanee Vissondass Shamdass, [illegible] stones.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th July 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held at 5-15 p. m. TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church for the ELECTION of MEMBERS of COMMITTEE. D. MACPHERSON, Secretary.

TO LET (2) APARTMENTS FURNISHED Rs. 35 monthly near Town Hall, Fort. Apply to J. O. care of *Gazette* Office.

AN English ENGINEER, 20 years' experience, [illegible] employment. 1st Class Certificates and 1st Class [illegible] Hindustanee. Apply X, care of this office.

[illegible] [illegible]DMASTER for the 1st [illegible] stating terms and forwarding [illegible] Camp, Ahmedabad.

[illegible] in the Fort, one [illegible] either Furnished or [illegible] Office. Terms

[illegible] POWER [illegible] to W.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS,
In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS,
In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues can be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.

EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

MONTHLY RATES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	„ 130	„ 230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	„ 140	„ 250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	„ 150	„ 270	FIRST FLOOR.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, & BATHS.

THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.

DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.

THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 1st May 1878.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEANTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	„ 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	„ 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	„ 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat	Rs. 33	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	„ 30	do. do. Vest	„ 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	„ 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	„ 15	Drab do. do. do.	„ 12
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	„ 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	„ „ 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 12 to 14
Oxford Cloth	„ „ 48	Silk and Wool do.	„ „ 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each „ 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from 5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
SAILOR KNOT SCARFS.
BLACK AND WHITE TIES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
RUG STRAPS.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SOLAR TOPIES.

WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS.
COLOURED MERINO SOCKS.
REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
BRACES.
COLLARS.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

[illegible] REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
[illegible]ND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch		Rs. 25
Do. Hunting	do.	25
Do. ½ „	do.	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case			Rs. 150
Do. do.	in strong gold case		200
Do. do.	keyless	do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their complete stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 135
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

EDUCATION IN POONA.

A PRIVATE TUTOR (Lon. Univ.) is prepared to receive a FEW PUPILS (EUROPEANS ONLY) as Boarders or Day-scholars. Terms on application. Address in the first instance to B. A., Poona.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE "BLACKHEATH MEDAL" will be played for on the 15th and 16th July, and the "S. GEORGE'S MEDAL" on the 29th and 30th idem. For further particulars see NOTICE BOARD, GYMKHANA PAVILION.

A. B. CHALMERS,
Honorary Golf Secretary.

26th June, 1878.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY— BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BREAD, FLOUR, &c., (consumption averaging about Rs. 800 per month) from August to December 1878, will be received up to 15th July 1878, at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools, where Forms of Tender, &c., may be had on application.

Byculla, 28th June 1878.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each Rs.	2	8
Do. boxwood heads	„ „	3	8
Balls	per dozen. „	6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, have been TRANSFERRED to No. 4, CHURCH LANE.

BOOTH & Co., Managers.

IF MARY ANN LOUISA PINCENT (Widow of George Pincent) who was formerly acquainted with Mrs. ANNA BOWELL, of Chelsea, will apply to Mr. GEORGE BADHAM, Solicitor, 3, Salters Hall Court, Cannon Street, London, she will hear of something to her advantage.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS. NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

		Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re.	1-0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re.	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

BY

TREACHER AND COMPANY LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3RD JULY 1878.

In the political telegrams received to-day there is nothing to affect business. We have again had a very dull day; incessant rains have interfered with every branch of trade, and apprehension is now felt that some of those districts which during the last two seasons have suffered from drought will this year be visited by floods.

According to Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date, Consols are unchanged at 96. French Rentes have advanced from 113½ to 114¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 8 3-16d.

In the London Produce Markets there are no changes in quotations for Coffee, rates being for Mid. Plantation 105s. For Good Ordinary Native Ceylon 74s. per cwt. and for Mysore 80s. per cwt. The Landings during the week amount to 1,300 tons, the deliveries to 1,100 tons, and the Stock is increased to 21,000 tons. Rates for Cocoanut Oil are also unchanged; the stock in London on the 1st instant amounted to 1,600 tons, which is 100 tons less than on the 1st ultimo. The market for both Linseed and Rapeseed are quiet at former quotations, with the exception of Calcutta Linseed to arrive, which has declined 3s. per quarter, being now quoted at 49s. 9d. per quarter.

In Manchester yesterday the market was quiet but steady at last Friday's rates. The Liverpool Cotton Market was very dull, the total sales only amounting to 6,000 bales, of which 400 bales were Surats. The day's Imports are reported by Reuter as 16,000 bales, which, of itself, would be sufficient to account for a dull market; in addition, however, it is stated that an advance in the Bank rate of discount is shortly expected, and considering the heavy withdrawals from the Bank of England, it would not have been surprising if the rate had already been raised; a further sum of £250,000 is reported as having been withdrawn for France yesterday. The market rate of discount for 3 months' Bank Bills remains at 2¼ per cent. In Paris the rate of Exchange on London [illegible] at frcs. 25-11. Yesterday's New York telegram still quotes Middling Uplands at 11¼ cents. But futures have declined to 11 1-16 cents. per lb., which is 3-16th below the last quotation. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports up to date, compared with the past two years, are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' Receipts......	3,000	4,600	4,500
Total since 1st Sept	4,195,000	3,918,700	4,066,400

At the Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon the rates of Interest and Discount were reduced 1 per cent. The rate for Fixed Loans on Government Securities now stands at 4 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market opened weak, but business has been almost entirely suspended during the day owing to the incessant rain, and by the same cause we learn that business in Calcutta has been stopped. We quote

Bank Bills, on demand ... 1s. 8⅜ to 1s. 8 5-32d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16 to 1s. 8 15-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, 1s. 8 11-32 to 1s. 8⅜d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, 1s. 8⅜ to 1s. 8 13-32d. ,,
France 3 ,, ,, 2-14

On Calcutta rates are unaltered since yesterday, viz. demand drafts 100 1-16 to 100⅛ and 60 days' sight 99¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is no change to report here. Fours are still quoted at Rs. 94½, Fours-and-a-half 94¾ and Fives-and-a-half Rs. 104. No transactions have been reported here to-day in the New Loan, but in Calcutta the rate has advanced to Rs. 100⅛.

SHARES.—A further advance of Rs. 2½ per share has taken place in Bank of Bombays which are now quoted at Rs. 742½. For Spinning and Weaving Companies' scrip there has been less enquiry and rates have given way in many cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—Continuous rains have again quite put a stop to business to-day, but with the depressing accounts arriving from Liverpool, there would in any case be little inducement to operate. Dealers are willing sellers at our quotations, viz:—

Good Oomra	Rs. 204	per candy
F. G. F. do.	,, 197	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 194	,, ,,
Good S. G. Dharwar	,, 203	,, ,,
F. G. F. Dhollera	,, 202	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 196	,, ,,
G. F. Compta	,, 188	,, ,,

In SEEDS there is no quotable alteration. We quote Linseed Rs. 6-9 and Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7-12 per cwt.

FREIGHTS.—The market is nominally unchanged, but no business at all has been reported during the day. For Liverpool via Canal 15s. is still the rate and for sailing vessel 12s. 6d. per ton for Wood and 17s. 6d. for Iron. For London via Canal the rate for measurement is 25s. and for weight 20s. per ton. The Calcutta market has sunk to a still lower level than our own, the rate for Wheat by steamer to London being 7s. 6d. per ton.

In PIECE GOODS there has been nothing doing to-day.

COALS are quite stagnant and no business has been done for some time past.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7½ do.	742½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India	37,920	£25	£12-10	6 do.	112

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,248	2,000	all	20 p.*	810
Frere Land & Pier Co. Limited	[illegible]	150	all	4 p. s	107
Mazagon Land	[illegible]	2,000	1,000	20 p.s	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700		
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	all		
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,989
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100		82
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	1,065
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p. s	235
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p. s	80
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p. s	810
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p. s	895
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450		660
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	20 p.s*	865
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,165
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	25 p.s	995
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000		850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	700	1,000	all	35 p.s*	960
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	900
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	4,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	875
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	all	Nil	775
Madras U. Spinning	600	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,260
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50		37
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	815
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,310
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,250
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000			270
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	940
New S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all		600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		775
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	365
Oriental	1,000	1,000	all	20 p.s*	760
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,500	1,250			1,075
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]			205
Soonderdas S. & W. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]			960
Sholapore S. and W. Co. Victoria Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]			715

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	–	£20	218=3-0	5 p. c.	203
Do. New £20 Shares	–	£20	130-14-6	do.	26
Ditto	–	£20	55-7-1	do.	72
Ditto	–	£20	21-13-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	–	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	–	£18	196-5-15	do.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,130	125 do.	965
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	19 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	500	1,000	all	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	750	2,750	2,200	15 p.s.	690
Berar Company (New)	800	500	all	45 p.s*	485
Indian Press Co.	1,000	150	all	14 do.	125
Broach Cotton Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do.	73
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	all	75 do.	600
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	1,880	all	50 do.	450
East India Press Co.	250	1,000	[illegible]	15 do.	220
Fort Press Co.	382	1,000	all	50 do.	845
French Press Co.	50	8,500	250	50 do.	1,250
Imperial Press Co.	200	500	all	40 do.	380
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,120		1,400	100 do.	305
Prince of W. Press Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do.	340
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	1,000	all	40 do.	850
Scinde Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do.	350
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Co., Ld.	400	850	750	60 do.	495
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	100	1,000	925	150 do.	1,200
Volkart's United Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
	50	1,000	1,000	50 do.	500

*Per Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th June 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,293	0	0
Merchandise	37,276	0	0
Other Receipts	5,005	0	0
Total Rs. ...	82,574	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,693	0	0
Merchandise	89,822	0	0
Telegraph	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
Total Rs. ...	1,61,079	0	0
Decrease Rs. ...	78,505	0	0

[illegible] for 1877 includes about Rs. 70,000 for adjustment [illegible] accounts chiefly for mileage and demurrage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship THOMAS HILLYARD, will sail to-day for Newcastle, in ballast.

THE BARQUE FLUELLIN, 498 tons, Captain R. Livingston, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE s. s. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,443 tons, Captain T. Collins, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a cargo of 597 chests opium, 206 bales twist, and general cargo.

THE s. s. JOHN HOWARD, 806 tons, Captain T. Seaward, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 300 bales cotton, and 27,086½ cwts linseed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain W. R. Manson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Captain Gordon, and Apothecary and Mrs. Mullen and two children. For Bushire.—Mr. Iassum bin Zaid. For Gulf Ports.—Thirty-three deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	Blair Drummond ...	McLaren	Calcutta.
	Cannanore	Miller	St. Francisco.
	Lillian	Dick	Callao.
	Africa	Hagelstern ...	Zanzibar.
	Erins Isle	McFee	Callao.
	C. of Baltimore(s)	Collins	Hongkong.
	Calcutta (s)	Manson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	John Howard(s) ...	Seaward	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Thomas Hillyard, Campbell, to Newcastle.
Barque Fluellin, Livingston, to Tuticorin.

The steamer Pekin, to China, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
28 Marie .... Conio .... Pondicherry, June 22.
29 D. of Devonshire ... Turner .... Narekal, June 19.
St Ives .... Frond .... Mauritius, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.—Ships Schleswig Bride and Brenhilda.
June 29.—Steamer Robinia, Ships City of Sparta, City of Amoy and City of Corinth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
29 Precurseur (s) .... Gopaulpore.
Jly 1 Mecca (s) .... Rangoon.
Australia (s) .... Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

June.
30 Ava (s) .... Calcutta.
Chinsura (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—1 case brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Craigforth s—4 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Berenice—5 boxes candles and 1 case cornflour, Dossabhoy Pestonjee.
Teheran s—10 cases fullscap paper, Rogers and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—10 cases brandy, Eduljee Basonjee.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 1st to 26th June 1878, by Cutler, Palmer & Co:—

11	cases	sherry,	per steamer	Assam.
15	,,	claret,	Ditto	Hindostan.
6	,,	still hock,	Ditto	Stelvio.
3	,,	curacao,	Ditto	Do.
20	,,	port,	Ditto	Do.
50	,,	cognac,	Ditto	S. Leaven.
40	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
19	,,	champagne,	Ditto	Do.
17	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Venetia.
70	,,	claret,	Ditto	Craigforth.
3	,,	still hock,	Ditto	Do.
20	,,	gin,	Ditto	Do.
2	,,	Moselle	Ditto	Do.
30	,,	gin,	Ditto	Bokhara.
10	,,	burgundy,	Ditto	Craighforth.
6	,,	claret,	Ditto	Do.
6	,,	moselle,	Ditto	Do.
13	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
5	,,	cognac,	Ditto	Do.
22	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
3	,,	claret,	Ditto	Do.
10	,,	champagne,	Ditto	Do.
75	,,	claret,	Ditto	Mangolia.
4	hhd.	claret,	Ditto	Hindoostan.
1	hhd.	cognac,	Ditto	Do.
15	cases	claret,	Ditto	Mangolia.
6	,,	moselle,	Ditto	Do.
7	,,	still hock,	Ditto	Do.
22	,,	rum,	Ditto	Do.
36	,,	whisky,	Ditto	Do.
63	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
1	hhd.	cognac,	Ditto	Do.
1	hhd.	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
11	cases	claret,	Ditto	Cervin.
8	,,	whisky,	Ditto	Do.
21	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Chanda.
20	,,	claret,	Ditto	Do.
40	,,	cognac,	Ditto	S. Leaven.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Bernina s—47 bales wool, Dhunraj Ameermull; 30 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Trentham Hall s—915 cwts linseed, Jankidass [illegible].

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—[illegible] cwts gall, [illegible]; 3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; [illegible] carpets, Chooniial Munmohundass.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—89 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—135 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Settna; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—780 cwts sandalwood, Remoobhoy Hubibbhoy; 58 cwts sandalwood, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 212 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 128 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 55 cwts bysabole, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 32 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 41 bales twist, The A S and W Co.
City of Baltimore s—9 chests opium, S J David 3½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—25 bales twist, The A T and W Co.

HIGH COURT—JULY 4.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

703-76—Pestonjee K—Peerozshaw Cawasjee vs C N [illegible] and others—Shapurjee and T.

LONG CAUSES.

704-77—Shapurjee and T—Waljee vs Hurbun Nursey and others—Lynch and T.
[illegible]-78—Shapurjee and T—Goolbai vs Sorabjee Shapurjee and another—J C Cama.
429-75—Jefferson and P—Sewlall Bhawanidass vs V Madhowdass and others.
672-77—Muljee and B—Meghjee Dossa vs Q Vullubdass—Tyabjee and S.
[illegible]-76—In person—Hajee Dadoo && vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo—Pestonjee K.
[illegible]—In person—Peer Mahamed bin && vs Kalsum—[illegible] dhun [illegible]—Settled.
[illegible] chunder Gopinath [illegible] petitioner.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

25-78—Mr Bicknell—Kursondass Naronjee and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee and another—Craigie, L and O and Balcristna and B.
668-77—Balkrishna and B—Rudhabai vs Bai Bappoo and others—Crawford and B and in person.
646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.
196-78—In person—V A Quiney and others vs J B Quiney and another—Rimington, H and C.
198-78—Bhaishunker N—Motichund Haruckchund vs C H Reynolds and another—Lynch and T.
201-78—Pestonjee K—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Purshotum Kessowjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
324-77—Ardaser and H—Buchoobai vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee.
138-78—In person—Gungabai vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Sanderson, Lieut, Pay Dept, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 2.

Goodfellow Col, R E, from furlough, from England.
Crawford, Major, R E, from sick leave, from England.
Parsons, Major, 1st Lt Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Murphy, Capt 15th Regt on sick leave, from Poona.
[illegible] Lt Infantry, on duty, from England.
Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 3rd July 1878.

The C-in-C has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Regt N I—Capt F W V Leckie, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant until a qualified subaltern is available, vice Capt H S Tandy, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

20th Regt N I—Surgeon J F Keith, 1st Regt Light Cavalry, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Major H R L McDougall, appointed Acting Civil Surgeon Rajkote.

30th Regt N I—Lieut H F Smith to retain the Adjutancy till a qualified subaltern is available.

2nd Regt Light Cavalry—Lieut A Pringle, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain J Fagan, at garrison instruction, with effect from 7th June.

6th Regt N I—Major A J Vibart, Officiating Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, with effect from 24th June; Captain E R Reay, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Commander; Lieut A J P Nuthall, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 23rd June.

20th Regt N I—Capt C S Lechmere, to resume his duties as Qr Mr, in addition to Officiating as Wing Commander.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Lieut Col T G Coles, six months in India, on private affairs.
Surgeon Major D Mackay, to Ootacamund, on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, June 29.*)

The Governor General in Council has directed, under Section 2 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," that the said Act shall come into force on the 1st October 1878.

The services of Surgeon-Major S C Townsend are placed at the disposal of the Famine Commission.

The Rev S H Beamish and the Rev F F Mazuchelli, Senior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, have been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to retire from the service.

Mr A H T Martindale, c s, Senior Attache in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough for 6 months on medical certificate.

Lieut H L Ramsay, Junior Attache Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Senior Attache Foreign Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel G J D Hay, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade and Officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Colonel C. Armstrong, Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Lieut-Colonel J. P. Martin, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, vice Colonel Hay, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel H. A. Cockburn.

Major C. J. Durand, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Martin.

Lieut F. S. R. Burgess, Assistant Military Accountant, and Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, vice Major Durand.

Major C. T. F. Loxmoore, Assistant Military Accountant, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class, vice Lieut Burgess.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—

Lieut Col (Brevet Colonel) H C Johnstone, c b, Ordinary pension £456-5, capitalized value of annuity £6,890.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service are promoted to the rank of Lieut Colonel; Major E Y Walcott, and A McLeod Stewart.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major: Captains F P Worthy, R M Clifford, G R Gibbs, C L Woodruffe.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major: Captain H M Evans.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal, Surgeon J F Mullen, MD.

Surgeon-Major G L Hinde, Army Medical Department, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon General, British Medical Service, Lucknow Circle, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut Orr, 14th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major [Brevet Lieut-Colonel] H A Little, Bengal Staff Corps, urgent private affairs, for six months.

Captain F A Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, Supernumerary Political Agent of the 3rd class, Mysore, private affairs for one year.

Lieut St John F Michell, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs for two years.

Lieut H Martindale Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for eight months.

Major C M Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is granted leave of absence in India for three months, on medical certificate.

The services of Lieut Colonel G W Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon A Barclay, M B, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department:—Lieutenants. H J W Jerome and H Appleton.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Flockhart, 3rd class Engineer, to act as 2nd class Engineer of the I G S Sir William Peel.

Mr John Brown to be a 3rd class Engineer on probation, and posted to the I G S Quangtung. Mr G S Duncan to be a 3rd class Engineer on probation, and posted to the I G S Semiramis for general duty.

Mr J Murphy, 3rd class Engineer, attached to the I G S Tenasserim, is dismissed the service.

Mr Blair, 2nd class Engineer, is transferred from the I G S May Frere to the I G S Tenasserim.

Mr J Barker, 2nd class Engineer, is transferred from the I G S Semiramis to the I G S Tenasserim.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... 7th, 1h. 11·3m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 4	......	5 29	6 40	1 25 m 2 6 a	7 37 m 8 23 a
Fri. 5	......	5 29	6 40	2 49 a	9 11 a
Sat. 6	......	5 29	6 40	3 14 m 3 34 a	9 15 m 10 2 a
Sun. 7	3rd Sunday after Trinity	5 30	6 39	4 15 m 4 22 a	10 11 m 11 2 a
Mon. 8	......	5 30	6 39	5 31 m 5 18 a	11 22 m
Tues. 9	English Mail expected	5 31	6 39	6 49 m 6 22 a	0 3 m 0 39 a
Wed. 10	......	5 31	6 39	8 19 m 7 35 a	1 10 m 2 1 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

PATERSON—June 7th, at Bonn, Germany, Kenneth Lyle Paterson, the second eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Paterson, aged 4 years and 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURGE—June 23rd, at Waltair, the wife of Lieut-Col. R. S. Burge, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

DAVIDSON—June 25th, at Batangi, near Abbottabad, the wife of Captain J Davidson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, of a daughter.

PRYCE—June 2nd, at Toungoo, B Burmah, the wife of Lieut Douglas D. Pryce, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

SARTORIUS—June 26th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Major Reginald Sartorius, V. C., C. M. G., 6th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOBSON—RIVETT—June 20th, at St. Stephen's Church, Hazaribagh, by the Rev. J. W. Hunt, George deO. Hobson, to Olivia, youngest daughter of the late J. Rivett, Esq.

DEATHS.

BRIDGER—June 20th, at Nowgong, Bundelkhund, Ellie Geraldine Capron, only surviving child of the late Captain Capron Bridger, aged 12 years.

DUNLOP—June 27th, at Pachmarhi, C. P., Samuel J. Dunlop, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 33 years.

FFRENCH-MULLEN—June 28th, at Ulwur, Harry, the infant son of Dr. and Mrs. Ffrench-Mullen.

GLASSE—June 10th, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Major R. W. Glasse, Bengal Retired List, aged 47.

JAMIESON—June 24th, at Murree, Charles Reginald Haughton, only son of Lieutenant C. J. Jamieson, 14th Sikhs, aged 8 months.

THOMPSON.—June 24th, at Contai, Midnapore, Susie, the dearly beloved wife of T. M. L. Thompson, aged 34 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878.

THE protest of the English Press against the cession of Batoum to Russia is of great importance. It comes, we fear, too late to influence the decision of the Congress, as the English Plenipotentiaries are bound by the London agreement to sacrifice Batoum, but it is a proof of a healthy reaction in England against the Ministers whose treachery has thus compromised the honour of the English nation. Englishmen may be puzzled by the disputes about the proper frontiers of Bulgaria, but they can appreciate the worth of a good port, and the know how valuable Batoum would be to Russia. The vein of chivalrous sentiment which still runs through the character of the English nation must, moreover, have been touched by the pitiful appeals made to England by the brave mountaineers of Lazistan not to give up to the Russians a strong fortress and seaport which their troops failed to take. The Lazes begged Mr. Layard to let them hoist the English flag, and, as will be seen from a very interesting letter to the *Times* which we reprint elsewhere, they still offer to place themselves under the protection of England and declare they are resolved to die to a man rather than submit to Russia. It is clear, from the remarkable letter of our correspondent at Constantinople which we published yesterday in our supplement, that the Turks need but a very slight excuse to break up the Congress by refusing to go on with the negotiations; and it is possible that this excuse will be afforded by the evident desire of the English nation to repudiate the infamous bargain about Batoum concluded by Lord Salisbury with Count Schouvaloff.

COLONEL MALLESON'S brilliant but shallow lecture on the armies of native States in India has had, no doubt, its intended effect in tranquillizing people's minds at home, and leading the Press to suppose that the foundations of England's Indian Empire are absolutely secure, the military strength of the Government being absolutely overwhelming, while the princes are harmless and the people loyal. It is always a pleasure to read what Colonel Malleson writes, for he has graces of style not often found in Anglo-Indian literature; but he is at his best a clever pamphleteer and never seems capable of reaching the heart of his subject. One phrase he uses in his lecture marks him out distinctly as a mere charlatan. He says that "the employment "of native troops on behalf of England in Europe "will tend to cement together the bonds of the "severed branches of the great Aryan race." Such a remark, if made by a philosophical essayist who had never seen India, and who had a hazy notion, derived from an imperfect acquaintance with Max Muller's writings, that an Englishman and a Brahmin are first cousins, might be passed over with a smile; but Colonel Malleson has served in India and knows history, and it is an unpardonable offence in him to talk as if there were any probability that a closer relationship could be established between English and Hindoos than between the former nation and the French, German, Italian, and other European branches of the same old Aryan stock. An appeal to false sentiment of this kind is not only idle, but mischievous, for it tends to strengthen the radically wrong impressions which Englishmen entertain with regard to the character and stability of their rule in this country, and of which they will never be cured except by some catastrophe as serious as the Mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857. There is much to be said on one side of the other as to the possible moral results of Lord Beaconsfield's little *coup d' état*; but the last effect it is likely to have is that of making English rule in India popular and secure.

Passing on to the main subject of Colonel Malleson's discourse, we find that the lecturer gives us a very interesting historical review of the decay of natives States from the time of Lord Wellesley to that of Lord Lytton; and we have no fault to find with his estimate of the comparative helplessness of such armies as are still maintained by Scindia, the Nizam, and Holkar, in presence of the great force of European troops which now garrisons the country, and which holds all the strong places and strategic positions and is especially formidable in artillery. We note that Colonel Malleson takes no account of the reserves Scindia is accumulating by the use of the Prussian system of passing the whole of the male population through the ranks of the army; but we are content to accept as correct his general estimate that the native States, united, could dispose of 64,172 cavalry, 241,063 foot soldiers, and 9,390 trained artillerymen working 5,250 guns (mostly of a very old-fashioned kind). This force greatly outnumbers in men the combined strength of the European and native armies maintained by the British Government; and, though in point of efficiency no comparison is possible, it is obvious that such an enormous aggregate of armed men might, if acting in different parts of the country for a common purpose, lay waste whole provinces and put the authority of the Paramount Power in extreme peril, before being overtaken, dispersed, and annihilated. To this objection to the continued existence of the armies of native States Colonel Malleson replies by saying broadly, in the first place, that they never would unite. He contends that there can be no community of feeling between the Mahratta chiefs of Central India and the Nizam. But has he forgotten the alliances between Nizams and Peshwas in old days, or the common accord of Mussulmans and Mahrattas in trying to overthrow the British Government in 1857? Poverty is said to make people acquainted with strange bedfellows; and loss of power has an equally powerful effect in making princes forget their quarrels with one another and unite against the enemy who has reduced them all to a state of subjection. In the calculations of the British Government, the possibility of Scindia, Holkar, and the Nizam coming to an understanding with one another should never be left out of sight; and the dominions of these princes are so situated that at a given signal the whole interior of the peninsula, from the Jumna to the Kistna, might be lighted up with the flames of insurrection and civil war, so that the English troops would be left holding only a few isolated positions at immense distances from one another, such as Secunderabad, Nagpore, Morar, and Mhow. Well, what then? asks Colonel Malleson. "If the trained and disciplined, well-"armed, and well-provided sepoys failed in "1857, what chance would the combined rabble "of the native princes have in 1878?" Good; but does Colonel Malleson wish that the Empire should again be exposed by its Government, out of sheer hardihood, to such risks as it encountered in 1857? The almost desperate enterprise of restoring British authority throughout India in 1857 succeeded only through the concurrence of a series of lucky accidents, chief among which was the marvellous and quite unlooked-for fidelity of the Sikh regiments. It was also greatly assisted by the extraordinary stupidity of the conspirators in failing to strike a simultaneous blow and wasting their best opportunities. But in any case it cost the country hundreds of thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of money, and no efforts should be spared which might tend to prevent the repetition of such a national calamity. Colonel Malleson, when he wishes to ridicule the notion that the armies of native States might ever become a source of danger, speaks contemptuously of them as a rabble; but we might answer him out of his own mouth by simply quoting from his lecture one sentence in which he cuts the ground from under his own feet by asserting that in 1857, "had Hyderabad, with its popu-"lation of over 10,000,000 and its army of "50,000 men, turned against us, it is difficult "to see how we could have held Southern and "Western India." This is a characteristic instance of the weakness of Colonel Malleson's reasoning powers. So eager is he to make the most of the services rendered by Sir Salar Jung to the Empire that he entirely forgets what is the main drift of his lecture—namely, to show that the [illegible] native States are worthless—and proclaims that Sir Salar Jung might, had he chosen, at the head of 50,000 "rabble," have ruined the English cause in Western and Southern India! We have never believed that Sir Salar Jung had the game in his own hands so completely as Colonel Malleson represents him to have had; but clearly, if he had, it must be the duty of the British Government to take care that the "rabble" of Hyderabad shall never have such a chance again. Consider what might happen, according to Colonel Malleson himself, if the bulk of the British troops were away fighting in Northern India, and Hyderabad, with its native army, had no Salar Jung to keep it in order. The Nizam's Minister is not gifted with immortality, and foresight requires the Government of India to draw the teeth of the "rabble" before his protecting influence is removed. There is one contingency which Colonel Malleson altogether neglects taking into account in his remarks on the improbability of a combination among the native chiefs. It is not likely that the country will be surprised by another Mutiny or insurrection unless England finds herself engaged in a great war which will provide the Indian army with plenty of occupation in Persia and Mesopotamia and on the North West Frontier of India. But in that event we may expect serious troubles to arise in India, and we shall probably find that, as the native chiefs have enlarged their minds by travel, so that they now know more of one another's characters and wishes and can measure the resources of the British Government with some degree of accuracy, any attempt to upset English rule in which they took part would be much better concerted than the rising of 1857.

We have dwelt thus far on the military risks attending the permanent maintenance of these armies. In a former article we showed how heavy are the financial burdens their existence imposes not only on the people inhabiting native States, but on all the subjects of the British Government in India. At present the country is taxed to the extent of many millions for the purpose of supporting numerous forces under the control of native chiefs, and then keeping on foot a strong British army to watch these troops and keep them in order. The difficulty of cutting down the military outlay in this country can never be overcome, so long as the native States maintain an armed rabble which must be a perpetual source of uneasiness to the British Government. Take the crucial instance of Hyderabad. If there were no native army in that State, it is no exaggeration to say that—so quiet is the temper of the general population—the British Government might keep the peace from the Nerbudda to Cape Comorin with the help of a few policemen, and thus retrench a vast military expenditure.

THE telegram which our London correspondent despatched on the 2nd inst., and which we published yesterday, will have an interest to nearly every European in India. It marks a period of great progress in the travelling relations between this country and England, and shows how rapidly time has been effacing the difficulties which used to exist in the way of an expatriated Englishman getting back to his fatherland for a moderate sum. Time was when a man had to wait months before he could get a ship to go home in, and then he had to make a weary journey round the Cape. Then came the days when he could get home a much shorter way by riding a camel across the Egyptian desert. Following this came better days when the P. and O. Company undertook to be the connecting link between England and India. The P. and O. Company had the field to itself so far as the carrying of passengers was concerned. Nobody thought of competing with it, and it grew rich and flourished and became a household word in Anglo-Indian vocabularies. There can, however, be little doubt that the state of unchallenged magnificence it enjoyed in its best days has now passed away. If it wants the mail contracts [illegible] it will have to fight hard with [illegible] of competitors which has recently come [illegible] field. Our correspondent mentions [illegible] period allowed for contractors to [illegible] tenders is only 25 days, and says [illegible] notice for such an important [illegible] ed "shamefully short." In [illegible] ous terms he is probably reflecting [illegible] of the commercial community [illegible] this alone would show that [illegible] strong determination among wealthy shipping companies to contend against the supremacy the P. and O. Company has enjoyed in Eastern waters. Much as we admire the service which the P. and O. Company has done to Anglo-Indians, we cannot regret that competition against it has at length been aroused. Gratitude forms a very insignificant factor in business transactions, and no monopoly is ever healthy and good for the pocket of the tax-paying community. Of late years the directors themselves have shown a keen perception of the drift of affairs, and, by building steamers with magnificent accommodation and delivering the mails generally a day and a half and sometimes even two days and a half before the contract time, they have shown they are still capable of holding their own against all-comers. We hope they will succeed in getting the new contract, but they will have formidable competitors to contend against and the public must in the long run benefit by this keen rivalry.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 14.

AN innovation of considerable importance has been introduced into the money market this week, and has formed the staple of discussion among all bankers and capitalists. I refer to the abandonment by the Bank of England of the practice of naming a minimum rate of discount. This is a point to which I have before alluded, but it is worth more detailed notice. Until now, when the Bank of England directors named their rate of discount it was always understood and it really was the practice, that they took no bills at a lower rate; but within the last year or two the Bank has so entirely lost all control of the market, [illegible] its rivals, the joint stock and private bankers, that it has lost discount business to an [illegible] extent, and has practically been for months out of the market, except for short advances and for Government business. The position had thus become difficult if good dividends were to be still paid to the proprietors, and it has in consequence been determined to have no minimum rate at all, but to discount from day to day on whatever terms the average value of money may point out to be fair. In short, the Bank of England is to compete with all other banks and when it announces a rate that is not to mean a minimum but rather a mean value from which the Bank holds itself free to diverge according to its own discretion. This arrangement seems at first sight a natural and common-sense one, but it has greatly annoyed the outside bankers and discount houses, all of whom speak as if it was a grievance to them that the Bank should exercise its undoubted right to employ its balances to the best advantage. There is a good deal of superstition and blind adherence to routine about London bankers, and in no way has this more clearly shown itself than by the tone with which the particular step taken by the Bank has been discussed. The bankers keep large balances at the Bank of England which balances, in fact, constitute their reserves, and as a matter of course the Bank uses them precisely as it does all its other deposits or balances on accounts current, and precisely as the bankers in their turn use the balances of *their* customers. Yet these bankers actually grumble because the Bank of England is going to enlarge its discount business, and so employ its superfluous money, since in doing so it must necessarily [illegible] of the bankers' balances in its hands and so compete against them with their own means. It never seems to strike them that the Bank of England has exactly the same rights which they have, and that the only claim they have on it is the same which their customers have on them; that is, that cheques should be honoured as presented, and balances withdrawn when asked for. The joint stock and private bankers keep accounts at the Bank of England not for *its* convenience but for their own, and, if they object to its using their balances, they can take them away and keep their own reserves. Vague threats have been used to this effect, but they will end in nothing. The Bank of England, although it may abandon the use of the word "minimum," will be very chary in the employment of its newly acquired freedom and will certainly not try to cut out the other banks [illegible] they may have connected. It will discount for its own customers at its own discretion somewhat below its published average terms, but no more.

The joint stock banks balances, which constitute their reserves, form an old and rather sore subject for discussion. The plain fact is that all these institutions keep too little reserve and trust too much to the Bank of England to make good any deficiency. It is necessary they should keep only a small reserve because they cannot afford to let much of their money remain idle, as they have to pay interest to their depositors and high dividends to their shareholders. If they were content with a moderate and safe business like the Bank of England, and content, too, with moderate and safe dividends, they might drop the practice of paying interest on deposits, in which case they might dispense with a large reserve safely, or they might keep a larger reserve than they now do at less cost to themselves. In either case less would have to be feared from a run upon them in times of crisis. As matters now stand, the custom of all these banks is to work close up to the very narrowest margin of reserve which can be safely kept in the most quiet times and then when a panic or excessive stringency arrives to rush to the Bank of England and demand its assistance under threats of pulling up. This happened in 1866. If the great joint stock banks had then done what the Bank of England always does—namely, kept a reserve equal to about a third of their liabilities, they need not have been frightened at all and the Bank Charter Act need not have been suspended. That measure was taken not because the convertibility of the note was in any danger, but simply because the reserve was depleted to satisfy the clamour of the joint stock institutions which by too free advancing and discounting had parted with their own means and had by that very conduct stimulated the unhealthy financing which brought the crisis on. If the main result of the new policy of the Bank of England be to make all the other banks more cautious and less indifferent to the benefits of an ample reserve, nothing but good will follow. If, on the other hand, the fact of the Bank of England competing, on however limited a scale, for the bills to be had should make the other establishments still more eager in their rivalry, the influential causes of panic at periods of stringency will be more active than before.

The Lancashire cotton strike is not over yet, and to all appearance the men are still defiant and obstinate, but signs are not wanting of a sudden collapse. The weavers, or at least a portion of them, are willing to take 7½ per cent. reduction, instead of 10 per cent., and the masters have refused even to discuss the proposition. This is hopeful, by which I mean that the only really doubtful point from the beginning was the determination of the employers. Once make that clear and a settlement, if delayed a little, must be more satisfactory when it did arrive. The men in fact, are played out in every [illegible]. They have given up even the pretence of an attempt to show that they are in the right and are only intent on, if possible, wearing out the millowners, and profiting by any division in their ranks. I hope and believe they will utterly fail in this, but it is not enough they should fail; it is absolutely necessary, if the cotton industry is to be retained in this country, that the failure should happen soon, before our rivals strengthen their position. When the close is to come depends entirely on the men's powers of endurance. They have no funds to fall back upon worth speaking of, but what with private charity, subscriptions from other trades, and so on, they may just manage to hold on for a week or two longer.

Although, however, the foreign rivals of the English cotton industry are both active and skilful, it must not be supposed that they have not difficulties of their own to contend with. The French cotton manufacturers are moving heaven and earth to obtain higher import duties, and their conduct, whatever may be thought of its wisdom in a fiscal sense, is [illegible] outcome of a fellow-suffering [illegible] In Alsace, a formidable co[illegible] there is a good deal of [illegible] that the liquidation [illegible] printing establish[illegible] been decided up[illegible] importance w[illegible] past twel[illegible] however, [illegible] that the [illegible] that [illegible] do. [illegible] they will be too numerous, and long destitution has thinned the ranks of the very obstinate. Blackburn and Preston will probably hold out for some time, but the spectacle of men working for ample wages will unnerve the most self-willed, since it would be impossible then to question the absolute certainty of failure in their attempt to resist a reduction.

Egyptian finance and politics have again engrossed attention this week, and the rise in these stocks promises to be one of the most notable events in the history of the Stock Exchange. It is not long ago since the United stock was below 30; it is now 60, and still in the ascendant. Undoubtedly if all that is said of the reforms contemplated in Egypt be true they are worth 80, for the regular payment of the interest is declared to be assured. Economies of the expenditure, a large increase of revenue, and a disgorgement by the Khedive of some of his heavy accumulated property, are understood to be secured beyond risk of check or repeal; and now it is stated that not only will Mr. Rivers Wilson be Finance Minister, but that he will be designated to the post by the English Government. Over and above this, however, the public mind is excited by the Congress meetings and by the rumours about the conditions of peace. According to the talk, not merely of the city but of the clubs, England is going to assume a tutelage of all Islam that is embraced in the Turkish Empire, watching maternally over Egypt and undertaking something very like an active administration of the affairs of Asia Minor. The cue seems to be to maintain that Turkey in Europe concerns Europe, but that Turkey in Asia concerns Great Britain alone. Taking all this for granted, certain speculators have jumped to the conclusion that if England administers the richest and most easily manageable portion of Turkey that country will soon be able to pay part of the interest on its debt, and hence that Turkish bonds which are still very cheap are much too good things to be neglected. Accordingly there has been a rush for "Turks" and the long despised stocks which were called "rubbish," "trash," and everything else that is bad, have risen much beyond the range of hopeless discredited securities. One story which has been put about is that a syndicate of extraordinary [illegible] has been formed to buy up *fifteen millions* sterling worth of Egyptian bonds, and twenty millions sterling of Turkish; and though this is manifestly a story got up by speculators for the rise, it finds many believers in persons who cannot otherwise explain the unprecedented improvement in the value of these stocks. There will no doubt be a reaction soon, and possibly some disappointment is in store for those who believe in a regeneration of Turkey with the help of Anglo-Indians; but so far as Egypt is concerned, I am disposed to credit even the most favourable of the stories told, and to congratulate all Egyptain bondholders. The much talked of annexation or protectorate of Egypt will take the form of a careful fiscal supervision which will leave the Khedive little more than a nominal headship until at least he has cleared off the burden of debt.

The arrangement for paying the Russian indemnity is said to be as follows:—First of all the amount is to be cut down to 60 millions sterling, and next a sum of six millions sterling a year is to be raised, of which new Bulgaria, Bosnia, Epirus and Thessaly contribute 2½ millions, and Turkey proper 3½ millions the total to be collected and supervised by a Commission representing the various Powers, in which Russia is to have two votes, and Germany, England, Austria and Italy one each. Of the six millions, one half is to go to Russia and the other half to the bondholders. Should such an arrangement as this be really carried out, the Turkish bonds would earn from 1½ to 2 per cent. in the shape of interest and the recent rise in the bonds would be justified, but no more; for to mortgage in advance another portion of the revenues does not seem quite the way to improve the finances of that Empire.

There have been several failures in the grain trade as well as in the manufacturing districts, and more are anticipated, but I am told that the most serious danger is over, as the larger speculative holders are now well out of stock. Whether that be so or not there is no question that a dark future is in store for the farmers and for all who may hold wheat, whatever the amounts. The weather has been wretched, and in no conceivable case can there be anything like an average grain crop, while in the worst event we shall not have high prices in the home markets as the Americans are prepared to deluge us with the surplus of a magnificent harvest, said to be the finest ever known.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

THE [illegible] has fairly burst on us. On the 22nd inst. the first storm reached Simla at dusk, preceded by clouds of dust, and accompanied by vivid lightning with several loud claps of thunder, which seemed to shake the earth under our feet; since then we have had a mild shower daily, till this morning, shortly after dawn, when a fresh phalanx of clouds came up heralded by magnificent salvos of heaven's artillery pealing from crag to crag, sudden darkness blotting out the new-born day with a thick fall of mist. The rain, coming in torrents for more than an hour, flooded our roads, and lowered the thermometer by many degrees. Reports have come of heavy showers and blinding dust-storms at Agra, Meerut, Delhi, and Amballa, but none as yet at Lahore, where the heat is said to be terrific. Food grains are still high in price, but we trust this rain, coming as it has done in due course, will make the greedy banias lower their rates. Talking of food reminds me that a small company is about to be formed for the baking of bread; steam machinery is to be used, and we are looking forward to having our quantum of the staff of life supplied to us shortly of a better quality than the black and gritty substance which the bakers send us in the shape of loaves.

We were very nearly losing the popular secretary of our Gymkhana Club three or four days ago, greatly to the surprise of many, we learnt that Lord W. Beresford, who is in the 9th Lancers, and A. D. C. to the Viceroy, had actually volunteered for the Cape, his ambition being to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth; he sought and obtained permission to give up his present appointment, packed up his portmanteau, and was fairly on his way to join the force, when a telegram sent after him, catching him at Amballa advised him that telegraphic news received from England stated that hostilities had ceased, that no more troops were to go to the Cape, and the "little war was satisfactorily settled," and that he had better return. This he did forthwith, and is to day at his post superintending the Gymkhana sports as its secretary and general director. The affairs of the Trans-Sutlej native State of Sookait, which occupied the attention of the Punjab Government during the past winter, have been so far settled that a Regency under the brother of the Raja lately deposed by Government, has been established till the son of the Raja comes to man's estate. The British officials who have had charge of the administration for some months past have been withdrawn, and the brother left to govern the little principality by himself. The Raja of the neighbouring State called Mundee is expected in Simla almost immediately. The district of Mundee is rich in mines of various kinds—salt, copper, iron, and even gold and silver, are to be found in the State, I am not divulging any secret in stating that it is in connection with some of these minerals that the Raja has been invited to Simla.

I hear a very fair compensation has been given in actual cash to the Rana of Kotee, the Chieftain whose estate lies adjacent to Simla, for the land taken up by the British Government for carrying out the water supply scheme. The channel through which the water is to be brought into Simla runs through 14 miles of the Kotee territory, and land to a width of 100 yards on either side of the channel has been [illegible] along the entire line, nor any cultivation to be allowed, or cattle be permitted to graze. Trees are to be planted, and jungle encouraged to secure a cool line of transit for the water.

The Simla Volunteers were inspected last Saturday by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Egerton expressed his entire satisfaction at the efficiency of the little corps, and made what no doubt was an appropriate speech, exhorting the incipient warriors to make themselves worthy of the honour of assisting the Government by guarding their hearths and homes in time of danger, and to perfect themselves in all soldierly qualities, &c., &c. At least I have no doubt that a good deal of praise, tempered by a certain amount of exhortation, must have been the purport of his speech, but it was certainly all left to the imaginations, for not a word could be caught by even those standing near His Honour. However, the day's proceedings all ended most satisfactorily, and fresh ardour has been instilled into each manly bosom beating proudly under the Volunteer uniform.

Major St. John, R. E., has just delivered a second lecture on "Persia," at the rooms belonging to the United Service Institution. The annual meeting of the [illegible] place on the 25th inst., at the conclu[illegible] was delivered. On a similar [illegible] St. John chose the [illegible] in continuation [illegible] number of [illegible] be

THE STRANDING OF THE GARONNE.

GALLE, JUNE 24.

THE s. s. Merionethshire sailed off the port this morning to land the crew of the life-boat despatched by the captain of the Garonne when she was ashore at Ras Haffoon. It appears that she left Melbourne with over 500 passengers, and ran ashore at midnight on the 7th instant. They succeeded in moving her a little, but on the second day it was thought advisable to send for assistance, and the life-boat was sent off with the second officer, 1 passenger, and 6 of the crew. Owing to the extreme heat and want of wind, they made but little progress towards Aden, and were picked up on the 7th day after leaving their steamer by the Merionethshire. This vessel at once made for the place where the Garonne had been ashore, and exploring parties landed to endeavour to find out what had become of her, but finding that she had got off and proceeded, they re-embarked and were brought on to Galle. When picked up there was only enough water in the boat to last them for a few days more. The men report that the whole of the coast they explored is covered with wrecks and wreckage. When they left the Garonne no lives had been lost. It is probable that the telegram reporting two of the passengers having been drowned is incorrect.—*Ceylon Times.*

REVISED RATES OF INSURANCE ON REGISTERED LETTERS.

REFERRING to the Notification of the 2nd November 1877, respecting the insurance of registered letters and parcels transmitted by inland post, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following modification of the rates charged for insurance:—

Rates formerly prescribed.

When the value certified does not exceed
Rs. 10 ...... 1 anna.
,, 25 ...... 2 annas.
,, 50 ...... [illegible]
,, 75 ...... [illegible]
,, 100 ...... 8 [illegible]
and 8 annas for every additional Rs. 100, or fraction thereof.

Rates now prescribed.

When the value certified does not exceed
[illegible] ...... 2 annas
[illegible] 4
and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100, or fraction thereof.

The revised rates will have effect in respect of articles posted on or after the 1st of August 1878.

APPEALS FOR PRIVATE CHARITY TOWARDS FAMINE RELIEF.

THE following official papers have been put at the disposal of the press:—

Calcutta, 21st December 1877.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

In the 8th paragraph of your despatch No. 83 of 8th November 1877 you were good enough to assure us of your concurrence in the views expressed by Lord Lytton on the subject of private subscriptions in aid of famine relief. A correct summary of those views was given in the words which for ready reference are here quoted.

"With reference to private subscriptions in aid of Relief Funds, I understand Your Lordship's view to be this—That the Government is responsible, as far as may be practicable, for the saving of life by all the available means in its power, and that for this purpose an official agency has been organised; that it is not desirable that another agency, or the same agency under another name, should be employed on the same lines in the distribution of private charity; that such an interference would only impair the efficiency of the arrangements of Government, while the subscriptions would hardly make any appreciable difference in the expenditure [illegible]. At the same time Your Excellency was perfectly alive to the fact that there were objects to which the efforts of private charity might well be directed, such as the [illegible] of [illegible] women of the respectable classes, of aid to [illegible] small fixed incomes and to others who were struggling, if possible, to remain in their houses and not to resort to relief camps. Similarly Your Excellency was also of opinion that arrangements by grants to orphanages and to individuals, for the support of those children who have lost their parents through the famine, might reasonably be the work of private charity; and you had requested the Government of Madras to consider the specific objects to which the operation of such private charity should be directed, and the agency by which it should be distributed and superintended. If I have this interpreted rightly the views of Your Excellency, they have my concurrence."

Your Lordship then observed that the Madras Government had been requested to consider the specific objects to which the operation of such private charity should be directed, and the agency by which it should be distributed and superintended. In a subsequent despatch of the 22nd November, No. 86, Your Lordship, referring to the same subject, approved of the Viceroy's sanction to the notification directing local officers to give their best assistance to the Committee, and added, "the matter is one of considerable difficulty, but I do not doubt the Government of Madras will be able to indicate the objects to which the operations of the Committee can be directed, without interfering with the general action of the Government, and without imposing too heavy a burthen on the Revenue establishments.

* * * * *

13. * * * In their weekly statement, however, of the 20th October, the Committee laid down the general principles, which have since guided their expenditure. With the assistance of the Government Officials in the districts, and by the agency of two of their own delegates, they established Sub-Committees and Agencies all over the country, numbering by last reports no less than 110; and to these Sub-Committees the [illegible] the expenditure of their funds, with [illegible] instruct[illegible] two-thirds of the sums [illegible] expended in [illegible] by assisting the [illegible] to [illegible] their [illegible] repurchase bullocks and implements of agriculture, and the one-third was to go towards relieving the destitute classes not reached by the Government agency

14. How this latter part of the scheme has worked, and whether it has clashed in any way with the relief given out of Government funds, we have no information; but as the district officers must of necessity be the backbone of the Sub-Committees, and as the instructions of the Committee have been precise and explicit, to avoid all appearance of interference with the action of Government; we presume that, although the operations of the Committee must at some points have overlapped those of Government, yet, on the whole, the money has been usefully expended, and that no friction has taken place. In regard to the main scheme, however, of setting up agriculturists, we have explicit testimony, borne by several officers, to the excellent effect it has had in preserving the self-respect and position of the ryot: saving him from sinking to the condition of a day-labourer, and enabling him to turn, to the best advantage, the favourable prospects of the season. We do not think a more judicious method of expending the bulk of the vast sums, placed at the disposal of the Committee, could have been devised, and it has doubtless done incalculable good; and our heartiest acknowledgments are due to the Committee for this result, and for the care they have taken, to avoid friction, or interference with the measures of Government.

15. None the less, we think it necessary to state explicitly our view that, should it ever be again deemed desirable to appeal to the English public for subscriptions, in aid of famine-relief, such appeal should not be made, save with the assent of the Government of India, and after the Viceroy in Council has had an opportunity of laying down, distinctly, the purposes to which subscriptions should be devoted. In the present instance, the result has not, so far as we can judge been unsatisfactory, solely because there was a determination on both sides [illegible] to meet each other half-way,—the Government [illegible] [illegible] officers, and the Committee [illegible] not [illegible] with the action of Government [illegible] the [illegible] had chosen to work on, the [illegible] as Government had already occupied, the [illegible] was such, that no official control could have been exercised, and great friction and confusion would inevitably have been caused. When Government undertakes such an enormous task as the preservation of life, so far as possible, in a country stricken, as Southern India was, with the full intensity of a terrible famine; the Government, and the Government alone, should in the last resort have the direction of whatever volunteer agency may be organised, and should exercise some control over the expenditure of such sums as the liberality of the nation may contribute. The Government would, as a matter of course, avail themselves to the fullest possible extent of the assistance of central and local Committees; indeed, the existence of such Committees would be [illegible] in the first instance probably to evoke [illegible] of the nation, as it is not likely that people would be willing to subscribe largely to a direct and [illegible] sible contribution to the revenues of Government. But by formulating in the first instance the objects for which subscriptions are invited, and the agency through which they are to be expended, two advantages would be gained—(I) People in England would know definitely how their subscriptions were to be applied, and (II) Committees would have no choice but to apply the funds to objects, and in a manner approved beforehand by Government. With the action of unofficial persons in inviting subscriptions the Government cannot, of course, interfere. Such invitations, unsupported by the authority of Government, would probably meet with but little response, but we are decidedly of opinion that a general rule should be laid down directing that, in cases of future famine, [illegible] should not, whether [illegible], appeal to the liberality of the English public without first receiving the approval of the Supreme Government, not only [illegible] the appeal being made, but also in regard to the purpose to which the money, so contributed, is to be devoted, and to the agency to be employed in distributing it.

India Office, London, 16th May 1878.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

With reference to the 2nd paragraph of my despatch, No. 18, dated 21st February, I have now to take under consideration the proposals made in the concluding paragraph of your letter, dated 21st December, regarding the proceedings proper to be taken in respect of appeals for charitable contributions towards famine relief.

2. You are of opinion that, in cases of future famine, no appeal should be made by a Local Government to the charity of an English public, excepting with the approval of the Governor General in Council; that the Governor General in Council should, in the first instance, define the objects to which (as distinct from the obligation devolving on the Government) such charity will be devoted; and that, to inspire confidence in the public, as well as to secure the efficient administration of the funds, local committees should conduct their operations under the control of Government and with the co-operation of its officers.

3. I entirely concur in the soundness of these principles.

4. Your Excellency in Council has made these proposals in reference only to appeals preferred to the English public. Their adoption in such cases will not, however, preclude appeals being made to the Indian public by Local Governments, or for lesser objects, within more limited [illegible] officials.

[illegible] wealthier classes of India there is an ample [illegible] which may well be drawn upon (as [illegible]) by judicious appeal [illegible] ment is, no doubt, [illegible] tributions should be [illegible] lic may be en[illegible] ence of com[illegible] people to [illegible] aid

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

DESPATCH OF LORD CRANBROOK'S ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

LONDON, JULY 2.

A despatch of Lord Cranbrook's (Secretary of State for India), in which he reviews the communication from the Indian Government on the Vernacular Press Act, has been published. In it he strongly shares the Viceroy's regret that such an Act should be necessary, but says that a strong case had been established by the intolerable language of a portion of the Press. In carrying out the new Act, bonds should be taken from the printers as security for their good behaviour according to the circumstances of the paper. There is no reason to discourage the criticism of officials and of Government measures, provided they are honest. His Lordship hopes that the Vernacular Press will expose and examine with genuineness, grievances instead of publishing a mere general denunciation, and directs that the publisher's responsibility should correspond to that in the English law. The despatch concludes by saying that it is not expedient to enforce the clauses of the Act which encourage the papers to submit proofs to Government for revision, because it would be difficult to execute owing to the variety of languages in India, and moreover the practice might give rise to great abuses; mitigation is therefore preferable.

THE INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

The General Post Office has invited tenders for the Indian Mail Service to be sent in not later than the 25th instant.

THE PRESS ON THE CESSION OF BATOUM.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The London papers of to-day strongly oppose the cession of Batoum to Russia.

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JULY 3.

Congress yesterday was engaged in discussing the navigation of the Danube, and broached the question of indemnity.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Channel Squadron has left Suda Bay under sealed orders.

DISCHARGE OF INDIAN TRANSPORTS.

Eight sailing transports have been ordered from Malta to England to be discharged.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 3.

The s. s. Kashgar, with the outward English Mails of the 21st instant, sailed for Bombay to-day at 9 a.m., and the s. s. Bokhara, for Galle and Calcutta, at 11 a.m.

OBITUARY.

MALTA, JULY 2.

Colonel King, of 13th Bengal Infantry, part of Indian Contingent.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	80¾
5½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	114½
[illegible]	[illegible]

About £20,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

An advance in the Bank of England rate of Discount is expected shortly.

Arrival.—Burgos.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

GREAT FIRE AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, JULY 3.

A great fire is raging within the walled city of Mandalay. Upwards of 2,000 houses have already been destroyed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 3, 10 A. M.

Barometer falling slowly in Southern India but somewhat more rapidly in Northern India. Wind velocity below average over India. Partial break in rains. Moderate rain in Bombay and Behar; twenty-three tenths Bombay; four-tenths Akola and Belgaum; eight-tenths Khundwa; seven-tenths Patna; five-tenths Benares. Weather in Upper India fine, with passing clouds.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 3.

CANNANORE, 5-26 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer max. 85; min. 75; W. B. 80; barometer 29.73. Fall of rain 84 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind W.; thermometer 80; barometer 29-798. Fall of rain 55 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. S.W.; Fall of rain 40 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E.; thermometer 89; barometer 29-76.

VENGURLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 47 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered ...	22 83	29 92	31 10
July 2 Tuesday	2 2	......	......
3 Wednesday	[illegible]	3 30	3 0
Total	24 85	33 22	34 10
[illegible] 3rd July 18[illegible]	......	27 78	29 15
[illegible]	26 45	......	......

[illegible] are made up to 4 p.m. each. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE MONSOON.

SURAT, July 3rd.—Rainfall yesterday 5 cents; weather fair to-day.

BROACH, 3rd.—2 cents more rain; weather cloudy.

BARODA, 3rd.—No rain.

AHMEDABAD, 3rd.—No rainfall yesterday.

VEERAMGAUM, 3rd.—Weather cloudy; no rain.

WUDWAN, 3rd—Rainfall yesterday 2 cents.

We have been favoured by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. with the following telegram received yesterday from Hyderabad, Deccan:—"Satisfactory rains. Good prospects for crops."

MADRAS, 1st July.—At 1 this morning it commenced to rain very heavily, and for an hour the fall continued with scarcely any abatement. From 2 until 6 a.m. light rain fell. The sun has been obscured to-day, and there is a look of rain in every quarter of the compass. The temperature has fallen to 88° in the shade. There is but little wind, and the sea is calm.

BANGALORE TO MADRAS.—A passenger who arrived in Madras this morning from Bangalore informs us that it commenced raining at the latter station about 6 p.m. yesterday, and continued raining all the way down the line.—*Madras Mail.*

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 3.

Mail Steamer Peshawur from Calcutta arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8[illegible] 1s. 8 5-32d. per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight.	1s. 8 7-16 to 1s. 8 15-32d.
Credits,	3 "	1s. 8[illegible]
Documents,	3 "	1s. 8[illegible] 15-32d.
France,	3 "	[illegible]

MEETING OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

THE Legislative Council re-assembles to-day, when Mr. Thornton will introduce the British Burma Elephants' Bill and move its reference to the Select Committee. Mr. Stokes introduces the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and will move that it be referred to the Select Committee consisting of Sir A. Arbuthnot, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Cockerell, and the mover. He will also present the Select Committee's report on the Punjab and North Western Provinces and Oudh Ferries Bill, and the report on the Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Governments of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

THE DESPATCH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

THE despatch of the Secretary of State regarding the Vernacular Press Act, dated May 31st, will be published in the next *Gazette of India.* The despatch recites the objects and the reasons of the Act. Lord Cranbrook observes that the first part is on the lines of the Irish Peace Preservation Act. He heartily shares the regret expressed by the Viceroy and his Council that it was necessary to restrict the freedom of the Press, and thus withdraw one of those British institutions, the introduction of which by Government has conferred such benefit on India. But the Act was passed with the unanimous assent of the Legislative Council, including the native members, after much deliberation in the Executive Council and much confidential correspondence with Local Governments. Lord Cranbrook is bound to say that a strong case was made out for further control of the Vernacular newspapers. He recited with approval the statement of the journalistic law of England as explained in the Council. He refers to the Penal Code provisions and to the numerous authorities who have considered that criminal prosecution against newspapers, which perhaps err from folly and braggadocio, is undesirable and unnecessary, and he inclines to the view that a system of pecuniary penalties is the better one. Lord Cranbrook, however, entertains grave doubts about the working of section 5 of Act 9 of 1878, which provides for proofs being submitted, when an editor so desires, to an official censor. He notices that this provision was entered in order to enable editors, who were often men of small means, to guard themselves from large pecuniary liabilities; but he desires nevertheless that this part of the scheme be suspended. He considers that the provisions of the Penal Code should be adhered to, and that honest criticism of Government measures should be in no wise discouraged. For he, in common with the Viceroy, attaches importance to such criticism. He trusts that officials, whether European or native, will not exhibit too great a sensitiveness even to unreasonable blame. Lord Cranbrook concludes by expressing his confidence that the measure will lead Vernacular writers to examine genuine grievances rather than indulge in unnecessary denunciation. Subject to these remarks he leaves the Act to its operation.

MADRAS is likely to get its big guns all right without much further delay. Three have already been despatched from Bombay, and the others are to follow during the week, one being sent off each day.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE sudden death is reported of Major G. G. Nelson, R. A., on the 28th ultimo at Ferozepore.

WE understand that the Undaunted flagship, which has been lying at Aden for the last five months under instructions from the home Government, will not return to Bombay, but will be replaced almost immediately by a new flag ship, the Euryalus. The Euryalus is an iron wooden-cased corvette of 4,000 tons, carrying 16 heavy guns, and belongs to the class of new swift unarmoured cruisers which are now a favourite type of men-of-war. Admiral Corbett with his staff only will be transferred from the Undaunted to the Euryalus, the officers and crew of the Undaunted going home in her. They seem to have had a bad time of it at Aden. A correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, alluding to her detention there, says:—"This is very unwelcome to her ship's company, for besides the monotony of lying for a length of time in such a miserable hole as Aden, the heat is very enervating. Her near approach to the end of her commission, I have no doubt, sustains the majority of those on board [illegible] order for a cruise south would be gladly welcomed."

A case of some interest was heard at the Sudder Court, Mazagon, before Justices West and Pinhey, yesterday. Three men had been convicted at the Poona Sessions of being concerned in the murder of an old *koonbi* at a village in the district, and two of them were sentenced to be hanged, and the third to transportation for life. The case was referred to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence, and the two men condemned to be hanged appealed against the decision on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient to warrant a conviction. Mr. Gill, who appeared for the appellants, having stated his case, Mr. Justice West proceeded to announce their Lordships' decision, and had expressed their opinion that they had no power to interfere with the verdict of a jury unless it was obviously perverse or patently wrong, and that in this case they could not say there was no evidence for the jury to go upon, though the evidence was open to the remarks which the learned counsel had made, when Mr. Gill called their Lordships' attention to a judgment by Justices Melvill and Pinhey, passed on the 13th September 1877, and also cited cases from the Calcutta High Court records to show that under Sections 287 and 288 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court had power to review the whole evidence and form their own opinion on it. After a lengthened argument, in which Mr. Gill contended that if the Court considered that the evidence before it did not warrant the conviction and the sentence their Lordships were bound to quash the decision of the lower Court and discharge the prisoners, the Court decided to call for further evidence. A report of the case will be published to-morrow.

THE *Gazette of India* notifies that "in recognition of the loyal and good service rendered to Government by Mir Ghulam Baba, of Surat, on the occasion of the late disturbances in that city, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction." What the "loyal and good service" was may be gleaned from the evidence given in the Surat riot cases. It would appear therefrom that, on the day before the riots broke out, on the 5th April last, Mir Ghulam Baba Khan and the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, of Bombay, were returning from a drive to the military lines, and that on seeing a large crowd at the Nanpoora bridge, by which Mr. Ollivant, the Collector, was to pass from the Castle to his bungalow, the two gentlemen advised the crowd to disperse peaceably; but their advice was wholly disregarded, and they drove on more in disgust than pity for a mob on whom their good advice was lost. It also appeared in the evidence given in the above cases that on another occasion Mir Ghulam Baba Khan sallied forth with [illegible] more of the leading citizens of Surat into the bazaars; and as they sat in their carriages, which drove slowly along the Delhi Gate road, he and they advised the shopkeepers to open their shops and behave as all good and loyal citizens ought to do. These were the services of Mr. Ghulam Baba as far as they have come to public light. He is a son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat; and his name figured before the Bombay public in connection with a suit for the recovery of calls made by the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, which was heard last year before Sir Charles Sargent. A decree was passed against him for nearly three quarters of a lakh of rupees; but finally all the claims against him were privately compromised at about half a lakh. Loyalty must be a scarce article in Surat, when services such as Ghulam Baba performed are thought worthy of so much distinction.

IN our paragraph yesterday about the dividend declared by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company, a printer's error made the dividend per share Rs. 26 instead of Rs. 36; and it may also be remarked that the meeting of the Company took place on the 22nd May, not on the 22nd ult.

COLONEL KEATINGE left Calcutta for England in the s. s. [illegible] on Sunday morning last.

WE see it stated that Lord William Beresford had got as far as Umballa on his way to Bombay for England, when he was recalled, a telegram having been received from home to the effect that no volunteers are wanted, matters being now much more satisfactory. The same telegram stated that no additional troops were to be sent to the Cape from England.

A PARTY of seventeen Engineers and subordinates, who arrived in Lahore on Saturday from Kurrachee, *en route* to the Oudh frontier line survey, have already lost two of their number from sunstroke. The circumstances connected with the death of one of the victims, Mr. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, are very painful. Feeling ill he appears to have taken carriage for the purpose of joining his companions, or for some other reason, and to have lost his footing. He was not missed until the train arrived at Shugabad, when, as no news could be obtained from the nearer stations, of his having been left behind, a search was instituted along the line, resulting in the discovery of his lifeless body. The other, Mr. Porter, Sub-Engineer, died soon after his arrival at the Multan dak bungalow.

IT is reported that no detailed arrangements have been made for a Camp of Exercise, and it seems to be thought unlikely that one will be held at all this year.

THE famine Report of the N. W. Provinces, says the Allahabad paper, for the week ending June 22nd "covers the period which—now that the rains seem fairly to have set in—ought to be the last for which we have to record an increase of distress. Up to the date named, however, there had been no sign of the coming monsoon and the heat, everywhere had been unusually intense. Prices had continued to rise, and the people to come on the relief works in increasing numbers. The greatest increase had been observed at Bustee, where the daily average for the week came up to 53,942 persons. The Commissioner and Superintending Engineer have gone to the works since the close of the week to ascertain whether the distance test has been properly applied, and fair task exacted."

THE 52nd annual report of the Standard Life Assurance Company, in which there is a large number of Indian investors, is exceedingly satisfactory. The new business for the past financial year exceeded £1,300,000 in sums assured, and this is said to be the highest business done by any similar office in the United Kingdom. The expenses of management, which have always been moderate, show a reduction. Death claims to the extent of £487,000 were paid, and the invested funds were increased to the large sum of £5,316,000.

THE Northern Bengal State Railway has suffered a great blow. The *Englishman* says, "a few nights' rain has sufficed to wash away four of the bridges between Jalpaiguri and Siligori. On Wednesday a planter arrived in a palki and reported Darjiling as inaccessible. He had to cross the rivers (then very swollen) in cranky boats and nearly lost his life. In fact, our informant declares that the railway to be simply rotten, being made with the cheapest materials, and owing to their being no embankments worth speaking of, the line was for a long distance under water."

THE *Pioneer*:—The murderer of Mr. T. T. Cooper still remains unhanged. The King of Burmah declares that he has conscientious scruples against executions, and it seems probable, consequently, that the condemned man will be removed from Bhamo to British territory to undergo his sentence. According to the evidence of many credible witnesses, his Majesty has no such scruples about the crucifixion of malefactors of kinds among his own subjects: but in that case the sinner is not executed, he only dies.

IN the year 1859 as a reward for his gallant conduct during the mutiny, the Governor-General in Durbar at Fatteghar made over to the then Nawab of Rampur the sovereignty of the pargana of Kashipur, which was subsequently exchanged for other lands in the Bareilli and Moradabad districts. But a question has now arisen on the precedent of the Bhawnagar case in Bombay, as to the right of the Government to make over the sovereignty of the land. A case is shortly to be heard in the High Court at Allahabad, in which Lala Luchmi Narain sues Raja Pertab Sing, a landlord of part of the ceded property, and the question of jurisdiction is thus raised. Mr. Evans, of the Calcutta bar, has been specially retained to represent the Government, who, it is stated, "have assured the Nawab of Rampore that the need not be under any anxiety as to whether the Government of India would retreat, under any circumstances, from the engagements entered into at the Fatteghar durbar. In the worst contingency, a special Act of Parliament could be obtained to put cessions like those under notice, with the maintenance of which the honour of the Government is involved, above the reach of interference on the part of the courts."

THE catechist of the C. M. S. at Ceylon who accused the ritualistic Mr. Duthy of idolatry has been ordered by the Bishop to make an apology, but refuses compliance, as he is not convinced that Mr. Duthy is not guilty of idolatry in prostrating himself before a material cross, and in bowing to the sacramental elements. "Is it come to this," asks a local paper, "that the missionaries of the Gospel Propagation Society are themselves charged with idolatry by Ceylon natives? Christian England, here is a picture! You send missionaries to convert natives from idolatry, but your missionaries themselves are told to the face of their bishops that they themselves are idolatrous."

MR. Pereira, Sub-Magistrate of Bangalore, had written a long report to Col. Benson, the Cantonment Magistrate, on the manner in which the police torture prisoners in their custody for the purpose of extracting confessions. We also stated that Mr. Hewetson, the Superintendent of Police, had circulated an order, warning his subordinates that if any of them were detected in practising torture, they would be severely dealt with. We now hear, says a Madras paper, that Major Stewart, Deputy Inspector General of Police, has drawn Mr. Hewetson's attention to the paragraphs in question, and asked for information regarding them. We trust that this enquiry will be productive of good results. There is no doubt that prompt and judicious measures must be adopted to put a stop to torture in the police, and Major Stewart is just the man to do it.

A VERY satisfactory settlement, from the official point of view, of a question of considerable difficulty which has now for some time been under discussion by the Home and Indian authorities has lately been concluded by the Secretary of State with respect to the joint purse arrangement effected between the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies in September last. This arrangement which made it the interest of the two Companies that telegrams between England and India should proceed by the Red Sea rather than by the Russian or the Turkish Branch of the so-called Indo-European route, with which our Persian Gulf cable is connected, very injuriously affected the Government sections of the Indo-European Telegraph as shown by a diminution averaging about £2,000 monthly in the earnings of those sections. The interruption of the Indo-European Company's line of telegraph near Soukhoum Kaleh, during the Russo-Turkish war, was one of several circumstances which attracted the special attention of the Indian Government to the desirability of improving the condition of the Constantinople-Fao Line to India; this, and the fact of the joint purse arrangement above referred to being in contemplation, induced the Secretary of State, at the instance of the Government of India, to depute Major Bateman-Champain to Constantinople in the latter part of 1877, to negotiate for the transfer to the Indian Administration of the management of the line between Fao and Constantinople. Major Champain failed in this particular object, but succeeded in obtaining from the Turkish authorities a conditional engagement not to let their lines to any other administration, and also to co-operate with the Indian and Austrian administrations in the endeavour to render the Turkish branch of the Indo-European line more efficient, which, besides making it a valuable resource in the event of the other lines being interrupted, would also secure to it a considerable share of the traffic hitherto monopolised by the other lines. Influenced, no doubt, among other considerations by apprehension of the competition which might thus be created, and also of the danger of the Government withdrawing from the management of the telegraph lines in Persia and leaving the Indo-European Company no alternative but to undertake that unprofitable service, that Company invited the Government to join in the joint purse agreement, offering terms which it is calculated would at once increase the earnings of the Persian Gulf lines by £25,000 a year with good prospect of progressive augmentation subsequently. Lord Salisbury considered that this offer should be accepted on the understanding that the endeavours to improve the Turkish line should not be relaxed, and that any earnings of the Persian Gulf Telegraph should be thrown into the joint purse. This is the basis on which the arrangement has now been concluded with the companies with the sanction of Lord Cranbrook. One recommendation of the junction of the Government with the companies in this matter is considered to be that it will enable the Government to prevent the abuse of what, without its intervention, might possibly be exercised as a vexatious monopoly. On the one hand it will now be in the power of the Government to prevent the levy of excessive rates, while, on the other, there will be sufficient motive for maintaining all the allied lines in perfect efficiency, although no motive for desiring to attract traffic to any one of them to the prejudice of the rest.

THE Secretary of State has called the attention of the Government of India to a letter from the Directors of the Great India Peninsula Railway Company to their Agent regarding the frequency of [illegible] in the portion of their line on which Warrora coal is used. It appears that in January and February of the present year an unusually large number of instances of wagons on fire in trains occurred on the Nagpore line, where Warrora coal is used. The damage to rolling stock and the loss resulting from claims for compensation for damaged goods [illegible] on the Company's revenue, and the Secretary of State thinks it is very desirable to ascertain, by careful enquiry on the spot, what foundation there is for the apprehension apparently entertained by the Directors that these fires are due to some peculiarity in the character of the Warrora coal.

THE *Englishman*—If the Volunteer system is as well worth fostering in India as has generally been assumed, there can, we fear, be little doubt that the late order of the Government of India regarding the admission of natives into Volunteer Corps is a serious mistake. Whatever difficulty may have attended the question whether natives of India ought to be enrolled as volunteers at all, we should have thought that, that point once decided in the affirmative, the further question whether they should be allowed to become members of European and Eurasian corps, or form separate corps, or at least separate companies, was one about which no difference of opinion could exist, and which would have been unhesitatingly decided in favour of the latter alternative. There is no more political objection to the embodiment of separate corps or companies of native volunteers, than there is to the maintenance of separate native regiments of paid soldiers, provided only that, as in the case of the latter, the Government limits their number, which it need have no scruple in doing. On the other hand, the great difference that exists in the customs and feelings of the two races alone constitutes a sufficient objection to their being associated indiscriminately in the same corps, or at all events, in the same companies. There are no doubt individual cases in which the objection would not apply, but even in these days of progress such cases are exceptional. There is another objection, however, to the course just sanctioned, even more fatal than this, and that is that, rightly or wrongly, ninety-nine out of a hundred European volunteers would feel the presence of natives in their corps to be inconsistent with the very object of its existence. The "final cause" of volunteering in India is not the defence of India against external enemies, but the defence of the British power in India, and of the wives and daughters of Christians in India, against an *emeute* of natives, or a second mutiny. This at least, we may safely say, is the governing idea with the vast majority of our volunteers, and we doubt whether, but for this idea, there would be any volunteering in India at all. It is unnecessary to speculate about the probability of the native members of a Volunteer Corps proving loyal in case of their corps being called upon to put down a rising of their own countrymen. Still less is it necessary to speculate on the probability of their courage proving equal to the occasion. It is only necessary to recall to mind the state of feeling towards natives which was created by the events of the last mutiny, and which would inevitably be revived by another mutiny, to recognise the fact that at such a time the position of natives in a Europen Volunteer Corps would be intolerable to both parties. The practical effect of the admission of native volunteers into the same companies with Europeans would probably be the withdrawal of the Europeans, and the consequent extinction of the volunteer movement in India.

IN the interesting accounts of the Indian troops at Malta which have appeared in the *Standard*, the *Army and Navy Gazette* was struck by the casual remark that some, at least, of the sepoys appeared to be under the impression that they had been summoned from India to save England from an invasion by Russia. "It would be well to dispel any such impression; and although there are very serious objections to the scheme of sending the sepoy regiments, or contingents of them, on to this country, there would be the certain advantage of pricking any bubble of self-importance which the native troops might have blown by actual contact with the hard realities of life in England. In no country in the world would it be so dangerous to let the notion of empire on sufferance run riot than in Hindostan, and the credulity of the sepoy is not less than that of the ignorant Briton of Gaul, not to mention the Turk or the Russian. If the Indian troops were to return to India with the idea that they had saved Great Britain and averted destruction from the Maharanee, there is no saying to what lengths their pride would not go, nor what absurd and dangerous consequences their stories might produce when spread broadcast over India."

THE new corps which Major Russell, 12th Lancers, has gone out to organize at the Cape is to be formed from the present Armed Mounted Frontier Police, a force which has not been as successful as its originators had hoped for it to have become. The new corps is to be formed on the basis of the old Cape Mounted Riflemen, disbanded in 1870, and will be brought under proper military control.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—The employment of Royal Marine Artillery to man the monitors Magdala and Abyssinia, provided for the defence of Bombay, would be a judicious step, as the Indian Government would at once have the aid of thoroughly competent men. Should the proposal be carried out, Indian pay and allowances should be granted to officers and men when on passage and on the station, and a sufficient increase should be made in the numbers of the home establishment to provide for periodical reliefs.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writing on June 8, says:—"A good deal of the patriotic excitement, which had at one moment a decidedly Chauvinist, defiant tinge in the unofficial world and tended to obscure the judgment of even calm responsible statesmen, has now evaporated, and the actual political situation with all its risks and dangers is much better understood. The exaggerated conceptions of the national dignity and the wild ideas about Russia's historical mission and the necessity of immediately realizing it have been toned down by time and reflection. This cooling of the excitement is curiously illustrated by the change in the way of speaking about Lord Beaconsfield. Until quite recently the British Prime Minister was commonly spoken of in terms of hatred and contempt. Any political talent and any knowledge of foreign affairs which he might possess were supposed to be thoroughly vitiated by his fanatical hatred of Russia. The belief has by no means disappeared, but it is now not so universal. The *Novoe Vremya*, for example, has during the last few days completely changed its tone with regard to the chief of the British Cabinet. Two days ago we were told that 'however much injury he may have inflicted on Russia, it is impossible to refuse a certain amount of respect to such an antagonist.' To-day the remarks are still more flattering. It is said:—'Lord Beaconsfield is unquestionably one of the most enlightened and intelligent men of our time. Our feeling of hostility should not close our eyes to his merits, to his remarkable intelligence, to his knowledge of men and things, to his deep study of the Eastern Question past and present. That old man of 72 is a whole arsenal of information and political experience. He has studied the East on the spot, and has visited those places for which he now prepares a place in the garland of British possessions.' Had anyone ventured to say anything of that sort a short time ago he would have been regarded almost as an enemy of the Fatherland. The change is all the more significant, as Lord Beaconsfield is to attend the Congress in person. Apart from Prince Gortchakoff's state of health, which is still very precarious, there are a good many reasons why he should not undertake the journey; but, on the other hand, the signing of a peace which whatever its defects may be, will be at least a great step towards the solution of the Eastern Question would be a fitting close [illegible]"

IT is stated that some very good wins, and consequently some very bad losses, occurred over the Derby. Mr. George Payne is said to have cleared 7,000*l.*, Capt. Arthur Paget, 4,000*l.*, and Mr. Crawford and the Duchess 21,000*l.*

THE correspondent of the *Standard* at Berlin says that Prince Bismarck has recently grown a white board, which has greatly altered his aspect, adding much to the appearance of age.

COL. JACKSON, whose house was destroyed by the cotton rioters, will (a contemporary says) be a gainer instead of a loser by the outrage, for the Masters' Association have undertaken to rebuild and furnish the house for him, and, in addition to this, the county will compensate him for the damage done in the riot to the extent of 12,000*l.*

Truth says—So far as I can make it out, the Indian troops were brought to Malta, not so much to produce any effect upon the Russians, but to force Lord Derby out of the Cabinet. I never myself go into ecstasies over a flashy *coup*, but take my time to consider it. We have a large army in India. This was known to the Russians. Troops embarked at Bombay might have been landed at Gallipoli in about three weeks. We have expended above £750,000 in transferring 7,000 Indian soldiers from Bombay to Malta. Have we derived £750,000 worth of benefit from this? "Oh, but the moral effect!" Well, the moral effect. What is the meaning of the phrase? Translate it for me, if you please, into something more definite. Russia knew perfectly well that we could bring up these troops from India. Do you, or does any human being, really imagine that the fact of having brought them to Malta will fill the Russians with terror and dismay? Has it strengthened our hands in negotiation? It is as a maritime Power, dwelling in an island that cannot be invaded, that we weigh in the councils of Europe. I should never complain of money expended on our Navy. But when we are told that Europe will tremble because we have [illegible] 7,000 Hindoos to camp in Malta, we are in a fool's paradise. The sooner that they are packed off to the Cape the better.

AT the French Academy, M. Henri Martin has been elected to the seat of M. Thiers, and M. Renan to that of M. Claude Bernard. The first result was scarcely expected. M. Taine, a more accomplished writer it must be admitted than M. Henri Martin, was his competitor, and it was thought that M. Taine's recent book, severely handling the French Revolution, would have secured him the support of the Duc d'Aumale with a sufficient following to beat the Republican senator, but M. Martin was elected by 18 to 15. This is a great tribute to the honesty of his History of France. M. Renan's "Life of Jesus" and his "Saint Paul" are well known. He is but 55 years old. He married the daughter of the painter Ary Scheffer. Victor Hugo warmly supported his candidature.

THE *Times'* Vienna correspondent gives the following account of Austrian military preparations:—Orders have been issued for the mobilization, or rather placing on a war footing, of the troops stationed along the frontiers of Dalmatia, the Save, and Transylvania. All these troops have hitherto been on a peace footing—that is, having 280 men per battalion. The object of the present measure is to call out the reserves, bring up the battalions to their normal strength, and provide them likewise with their proper complement of artillery, &c. All this was prepared years ago, and forms part of the army organization, which even in times of peace creates so many military divisions, each complete in itself, and supplying not only its own men, but material, which is stored within the territory whence the men of the division are drawn. Reserve men, therefore, have merely to be called out, armed and equipped at the depots and sent off to join their regiments, which is being now done with the troops distributed along the southern and eastern frontier of the Monarchy.

ASSASSINATIONS are of constant occurrence at Erzeroum. The inhabitants manifest irreconcilable hatred towards the Russian garrison, and, imitating the guerilla warfare in Spain, cut off every officer or private they find walking about the city alone. In one week they destroyed ten officers and twenty men in this manner, and in one portion of the Russian camp the vigilance which they display in killing all who venture to walk alone beyond the sentry limits is such that the soldiers have to go about armed in gangs. The Governor has ordered that a heavy fine shall be imposed upon each district in which a murder takes place, and has given instructions that the soldiers may arrest or kill all persons found within a building whence a shot is fired. This severity has been of some use in the more settled parts of the city, but in the outskirts and outside the walls the authority of the Russians is absolutely powerless, and bands of Ottoman stragglers, armed with Martini rifles, carry on a contest with detachments of the invader, in which they, from their superior knowledge of the country and better accuracy in firing, invariably come off the victors.

ANYONE interested in the well-being of the Army and Navy Club will be pleased to learn that the general meeting held in the first week of June took the bull by the horns by passing some sweeping resolutions, with the view of rescuing the club from the position of financial embarrassment into which it was fast drifting. Among other things, it was decided to make the members of the club "exclusive" of supernumerary members, thus practically adding something like two hundred new members to its strength, provision for this increase being made by a rearrangement of the rooms and the addition of a spacious smoking-room to the ground-floor. This will place the club in funds, and at the same time put it more in harmony with the altered conditions of club-life, when smoking men are no longer the exception but the rule. Lord Poulett's proposal that future members should pay an annual subscription of ten guineas was carried.

Apropos of the recent inspection by Marshal McMahon of the forts round Paris, a correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes respecting the fortifications that the new works are constructed after a new method, from which wonders are expected. The public are strictly excluded from them. The new forts have no casemates; that part of the garrison not engaged on the ramparts is lodged in barracks below the surface, their roofs being covered by layers of earth thick enough to render them safe against penetration by any missile. Each barrack contains a court, a well, a kitchen, a hospital, and rooms for the soldiers as large as those of the barracks in Paris. There is no want of fresh air, the latter being introduced by a new system of ventilation. The ammunition for the guns is rendered safe against any explosion. The number of guns for each fort is not large, but they are very monsters, with great range. Each fort is provided with a number of revolving guns, with which experiments are now being carried on at St. Denis. The guns are said to be perfectly protected against the enemy's fire; the ammunition is not piled up beside them, but each charge is brought separately. The new forts have very small elevations, in order to offer no targets to the enemy's artillery. In French military circles these forts—not only those built round Paris, but also those erected in the east of France—are considered very strong, indeed completely impregnable. "It is to be hoped," says our German contemporary, "that long years may elapse before the correctness of this verdict may be put to the test."

IT is but very recently, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that monarchs and statesmen have begun to use cigars. Napoleon III. set the fashion in France, and puffed cigarettes at Cabinet Councils; but neither M. Thiers nor M. Guizot ever smoked. In England the late Lord Clarendon was, we believe, the first Minister who was a great habitual smoker, but his example has not been followed by Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone. Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, transacts most of his official business with a cigar in his mouth; and in the memoirs of Herr Maurice Busch, his late Secretary, may be found a characteristic anecdote of how this Prussian statesman claimed and enforced his privilege of smoking at the sittings of the Military Commission of the Diet at Frankfort. The story is given in the Chancellor's words:—"While Rochow represented Prussia at the Diet, Count Rechberg, the president, who represented Austria, was the only member who smoked at the board. Rochow, who was a great smoker, had often longed to light a cigar but did not dare. When I arrived, however, I asked myself why Prussia should not do as Austria did? So at the first sitting I drew out a cigar and asked Rechberg for a light, which he gave me, stupefied at my coolness. The other delegates were not less amazed, and wrote to their respective Governments for instructions; but the subject was a serious one requiring reflection, so six months elapsed without their obtaining an answer. Meanwhile Bothmer, the Hanoverian, who was a great friend of Rechburg, took the liberty of lighting up, to be even with me; seeing with the Saxon, Nostitz, produced a cigar to stand equal with *him*. There remained now only the delegates of Wurtemberg and Darmstadt; but these two were not smokers. What was to be done? Could they let their colleagues blow clouds in their faces without blowing back? The Wurtemberger was the first to decide that the honour of his country was involved, and he brought out a cigar in his turn. I think I can see it now—an undefinable cigar, pale yellow, thin, tapering and enormously long. He smoked it bravely, with all his might; and almost to the stump, thus giving a magnificent example of devotion to his country."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 2nd July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·691
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·974
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind	SW, S, WSW, SSE, WNW, SSE, SW, WSW, W, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	358
Fall of Rain	2·02
Total fall during the month	4·28
" " year	24·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd July	0·80

THE Earl of Fife was fined 10s. and costs by Mr. Cooke at Marylebone Police-court on June 13 for having a chimney of his house on fire. Fife, for shame, for not having your chimney swept.

A correspondent at Ghazipore writes: "The man who falsely declared himself a Deputy Collector, and realised some money from the people on account of the Licence-tax in Balia, a sub-division of Ghazipore, has been imprisoned for four years, instead of two, as put down erroneously in my last."

THE *Ceylon Times* writes of "a new monsoon." Our contemporary remarks, "It appears probable we may after all, have no south-west monsoon, as to the present time it has partaken rather of the characteristics of a north-west monsoon, the sea breeze being more frequently from that point of the compass than any other, with an occasional flow from the north-east during the hours of night."

A CONTEST BETWEEN A COBRA AND A DOG.—A contest between a cobra and a bull dog took place on Wednesday last. It would appear that the dog followed its master from an evening walk and on its way found a cobra coiled up, with hood erect. The dog at once sprang on the cobra and seized it by the neck, when the cobra bit the dog on the head. Five minutes afterwards the cobra was killed. The dog after the contest returned home with its master and after a couple of hours became drowsy; every possible aid was rendered to the animal but it died a few minutes after.

BOMBAY.

MR. ROBERT BARNABY, a foreman of the yard attached to Portsmouth Dockyard, but who has been superintending the completion of the Orion for sea at the works of Messrs. Samuda, at Poplar, has been permitted to accept the appointment of constructor in the Bombay and Calcutta dockyard.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act 18 of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce the fees chargeable on Kabulyats to take up unoccupied land for cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, executed under the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act I. of 1865, to an amount equal to the yearly revenue assessed on the lands to which such document refers whenever such annual assessment is less than eight annas.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Hormusjee Bhicajee, a liquor shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for committing a breach of his tavern licence.

A BREACH OF THE ABAKARI ACT.—A Hindoo, named Cassiram Bhow, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for bringing into Bombay a quantity of spirituous liquor without a pass.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mrs. Annie Thom was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Webb, on being adjudged guilty of using abusive and threatening words towards a Mrs. Ellen Carrol, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Harold Howel, an articled seaman of the British ship Aberfoyle, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. He was sentenced to forfeit two days' pay and to meet all costs incurred, then to be sent back on board.

NEGLECTING TO PROCEED TO SEA IN A SHIP.—A European seaman, named James Osborne, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Walker, the Assistant Shipping Master, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with neglecting, or refusing without reasonable cause, to join the British ship Beleya, of which he was an articled seaman. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to ten weeks' hard labour.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A coachman in the employ of a [illegible] Nusserwanjee [illegible]walla, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with driving his master's vehicle at the Queen's Road, on the day previous, in a manner so rash as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. The case was postponed for hearing to the 17th instant, the prisoner being held to bail.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—On Monday evening dark thick clouds were hovering about portending a heavy downpour, and one was naturally led to believe the monsoon was about to burst, but after drizzling a while the clouds cleared up next morning—*Poona Observer.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We have received with thanks the *Indian Railway Traveller's Guide* for the current month printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, price 8 annas. The publication is a monthly one, containing the changes that are effected in the different time tables of all the Indian railway companies as well as all the steam boat, dak, and transit companies and cannot but be invaluable to travellers as well as mofussil and other outstation residents.—*Poona Observer.*

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESAY, JULY 3RD, 1878.

(Before the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

THE following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

A FRAUDULENT PARTNER.

Goculdas Thackersey, a Bhattia merchant, was charged with having, on the 30th November last, dishonestly misappropriated three sums of money aggregating Rs. 5,511-14-5, the property of the firm of Thackersey Khetsey, of which he was a partner. Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Thackurdas, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, for the defence.

A preliminary objection raised on behalf of the prisoner having been over-ruled, Mr. Farran briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. Prisoner was a partner in the firm of Thackersey Khetsey, which was started in Bombay six or seven years ago with three other partners. The cash and the books were not kept by prisoner. The chief business of the firm was selling goods on commission; and it had always in hand a large sum of money to meet bills drawn upon them by consignors. From the nature of its business the firm did not require a large capital of its own. The business did not appear to be particularly lucrative, but still the firm paid its way and put aside a small profit each year. At the time the offence was said to have been committed, the profit and loss appeared almost equally balanced. In November last year, on Thackersey Khetsey going to his native country, the cash was handed over to prisoner and kept by him. On the 30th November 1877, there was in the hands of the firm a sum of about Rs. 25,000, which the prisoner as usual took to his house in the evening. The following morning, as the firm had to meet a hoondie held by the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Luckmidass, a partner, on going to the office, looked into the cashbook and found there was a balance in hand of Rs. 25,000, and that the book had not been balanced up for the previous day. He had no particular cause for suspicion, but on going to prisoner's house, he found that prisoner was not there. The same afternoon he noticed that a number of entries had been made in the cashbook, which were not there before, and which to his mind had a suspicious appearance. The hoondie that was due that day had not been paid; and it appeared prisoner went away to his native country the following morning, taking with him the whole of the cash in hand. On the morning of the 1st December 1877, before the prisoner left Bombay, Purshotum, a subordinate partner, called on him for the cashbox. Prisoner did not give him the cashbox, but gave him a list of payments he said he had made, and which he asked Purshotum to enter up in the cashbook. Some of the payments purported to be made to prisoner himself, and some to his relative and others, the total amount of the latter being Rs. 11,900. These latter were persons who had deposited monies with the firm, and whom prisoner had paid off before absconding; so that he did not actually take away the whole balance of Rs. 25,000. The other partner Thackersey saw prisoner in Kutch Mandavie, and in the course of conversation prisoner admitted he had taken the monies of the firm. The defence would probably be that prisoner had two accounts with the firm, a personal account and an account as a partner; and it would perhaps be alleged that he had simply paid himself the amounts that were due to him on the two accounts. The prosecution had made up the accounts, and the evidence would show that the prisoner had simply misappropriated the monies of the firm. The prisoner stated that he was sick and went to his native country; but that was, the learned counsel said, no excuse for his taking away all the cash balance of the firm. The cash being taken away, all the hoondies due by the firm had to be dishonored. Credit being once gone, the firm had been ruined; and it was ruined by the act of the prisoner. That the offence which the prisoner had committed was a criminal offence was clear from Section 405 of the Penal Code. The jury would have little doubt upon the evidence that the prisoner was entrusted by his partners with the money, and that he was guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of it. The question whether a partner could be found guilty of criminal breach of trust towards his other partners had been raised in the case of the *Queen* vs. *Okoy* (13, Bengal Law Reports, 307), where it was held by Sir Richard Couch and other judges that a partner, who misappropriated a firm's monies, was liable under Section 405 for criminal breach of trust. It was for the jury to say whether this was a civil or a criminal offence. Mr. Farran had no doubt that, after hearing the evidence, the jury would agree with him in thinking that the prisoner had been guilty of a dastardly, cowardly, and disgraceful offence; and that it came under Section 405 of the Penal Code.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. The first and chief witness was the following:—

Lukhmidas Vussonjee said.—I was a partner in the firm of Thackersey Khetsey, which was started six or seven years ago. There were four partners—myself, prisoner, and two others. Prisoner brought no capital into the firm. Thackersey Khetsey only brought Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 into the firm as capital. We used to sell goods in Bombay for constituents and some times dealt on our own account. The commission business was the principal part of our business. The consignors used to draw hoondies on our firm against the goods, and we used to honour and pay the hoondies. Purshotum Dewjee, our partner, and a mehta, kept the books of the firm. Thackersey Khetsey kept the cash. The profits of the firm were last divided among the partners on the 29th October 1875. The profit on the 17th October 1876 amounted to Rs. 360-12-0, and was carried over to the next year. On the 5th November 1877 there was a profit of about Rs. 500. Thackersey kept the cash of the firm until he left for his native country on the 10th November 1877. The cash was then kept by the prisoner. By day the cash remained at the office of the firm in a box; by night prisoner took it to his own house with him. On the morning of the 1st December last, on going to my shop at Mandavie Bunder, I found the prisoner was not there. The cashbook was there, and I examined it. The book showed there ought to be a balance of about Rs. 25,000, which was a large balance for our firm. We had to pay in Rs. 6,200 that day at the Mercantile Bank, and I went to prisoner's house to get that money. He was not there. I next saw him about a month afterwards in the jail at Kutch Mandavie. I found no cashbox in his house and returned to the shop. I observed that the tin box in which the cash used to be kept was not at the shop. That evening when I again looked at the cash book, I found several additional entries on the debit side, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum. (Gives the entries.) I laid an information against prisoner before he was put into the jail at Kutch Mandavie. After I returned from Kutch with the prisoner, a decree was made against the firm by the High Court for Rs. 14,700.

One more witness, a partner in the prosecutor's firm, was examined during the rest of the day; but the cross-examination was not finished when the Court adjourned after 5 o'clock until this (Thursday) morning. The jury were allowed to separate.

HOLKAR'S MILLS.—The *Englishman* asks:—"Who, we wonder, can have been the author of that blundering paragraph about H. H. Holkar's cotton mills at Indore that has been going the round of the Indian press during the last fortnight?" To this we reply, that the paragraph referred to first appeared in our columns. Our authority for it is Sir Henry Daly's Report on the Central Indian Agency for 1876-77 which has just been published. Our contemporary will find the following passage on page 5 of that record:—"The cotton mill continues remunerative, its cost was Rupees 2,01,003, and receipts Rupees 3,07,000, thus leaving a profit of Rupees 1,06,000 for the year. The outturn was lbs. 516,387 of cloth and lbs. 40,688 of yarn; the demand for both yarn and cloth exceeds the capabilities of the mills."—*Madras Mail.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

SIMLA, 20TH JUNE

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

THE Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the second Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques. He said—"Although there is no motion before the Council, I propose, with your Excellency's permission, to make a few remarks on the third stage of the slow, but I think I may say healthy, development of this measure. Drawn originally by the late Indian Law Commission and introduced, as I may remind the Council, in December 1867, the then mercantile members, Mr. Steuart Gladstone and Mr. Skinner, while approving of the proposal to codify the law of negotiable paper strongly objected to the Bill on account of its numerous deviations from the English, which is practically the Anglo-Indian, law on the subject. More urgent matters took up the time of Sir Henry Maine and Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and the Bill slumbered in its official pigeon-hole until the advent of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who went through the Bill with the [illegible] industry and learning which he brought to bear on every subject with which he had to deal. He discovered a number of changes and omissions which had escaped Mr. Steuart Gladstone and Mr. Skinner, and satisfied himself that the Bill, if it were to go on at all, must be completely re-drawn. This laborious task was reserved for an excellent mercantile lawyer, my friend Mr. Phillips, our late Secretary in the Legislative Department, and now, as we all know, a leading member of the Calcutta Bar. Of the skill and patience with which Mr Phillips did his work, I, who discussed every clause—I may say every word—with him, could speak with confidence and gratitude: but I prefer to read to the Council some of the opinions of men who cannot be supposed to be biased by friendship. Thus the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, after making some criticisms to which the Select Committee have duly attended, say: 'With these exceptions, the Chamber approve of the provisions of the Bill.' The Madras Chamber say that 'the Bill, while containing some elementary information which might, it is submitted be omitted without detriment, explains with precision many nice points of mercantile law and usage which, in the absence of legislative authority, are likely to excite controversy.' The Calcutta Trades Association say 'they have given it their careful consideration, and are of opinion that, so far as the particular interests they represent are concerned, no objection can be taken to any of the provisions of the Bill.' The Managers of the Allahabad Bank, the Agra Savings Bank and the Upper India Bank, and the Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad, have either fully approved of the Bill, or made suggestions so unimportant, that the Local Government has considered it unnecessary to forward them. [illegible] the mercantile experts. The lawyers follow suit. Thus the present Advocate General of Madras, Mr. O'Sullivan, states that, in his opinion, the Bill deals in the most satisfactory way with the difficult subject of negotiable instruments. 'The Bill,' he says, 'as altered by the Select Committee, is a carefully considered document, and, so far as I can see, leaves nothing unprovided for which is required in such an enactment.' The Recorder of Rangoon 'thinks the exclusion of hundis is the more to be regretted, considering the exhaustive and satisfactory manner in which the Bill has dealt with the particular classes of instruments it embraces.' Similarly favourable opinions have been received from two distinguished Native lawyers, Lakshmi Narayana Pandit of Lucknow, and Nanabhai Haridas of Bombay.

"The Report states minutely all the changes which the Committee have recently made. The first, and by far the most important, is that in Section I. The Bill as framed by the Law Commissioners and introduced into this Council was silent as to Native Bills of Exchange, commonly called hundis. The result of course would have been to render hundis subject to the Bill, without any saving of the custom of Native merchants. The Select Committee, therefore, inserted a clause declaring that nothing in the proposed Act should apply to hundis. But this went too far in the other direction. The Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Recorder of Rangoon, the first Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, and Pandit Lakshmi Naryana have all urged us to bring hundis within the scope of the Act. As Lakshmi Narayana is a Native lawyer, I will first read the Council what he has said on this subject:—

"'I may also be permitted to state that I cannot understand why hundis have been excepted from the applicability of this Act unless it be to avoid interference with mercantile customs of Native bankers, whose opinion as to the suitableness of the law to their mutual transactions would perhaps be difficult to secure. After some enquiry from the mercantile classes of this city [Lucknow], I find that there is scarcely any difference between the provisions of the Bill and the rules which, under the sanction of mercantile custom, govern the rights and liabilities of parties to a hundi. I would respectfully suggest therefore that, unless there be any other strong objection to it, hundis be allowed to be governed by the same rules as the other Bills of Exchange, which is likely to facilitate dealings between Native merchants and bankers on the one part, and European bankers and houses on the other. The only part of the law which may be expected to be received as an innovation by Native bankers, and in the working of which they may find any difficulty, is Chapter II. as to noting and protest; but the appointment as notary in each city of a respectable Native with whom the bankers may be expected to be familiar, and who is sure to be easily accessible to them, is sure soon to reconcile them to it by showing them its undoubted advantages.'

"The Bill, I may remark, provides for the appointment of such notaries. Then the Madras Chamber of Commerce say:—

"'It appears to this Chamber that a law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques should apply to the instruments termed 'hundis' in use among Natives, which, presumably, represent among the Native community to separately specified instruments employed by Europeans in financial and mercantile transactions. The Act extends to the whole of British India, and should extend to all inhabitants of British India who have occasion to use negotiable instruments. In other branches of legislation, no serious objection has been raised to making Natives, like Europeans, amenable to Acts framed on English law, and this Chamber see no occasion for an invidious distinction in the Bill under notice between the negotiable instruments of the two races. They submit that it should be [illegible] Native commercial practices to English usages.'

"The Recorder of Rangoon, after urging that the law relating to hundis stood more in need of definition than the law relating to Bills of Exchange, proceeds as follows:—

"'The omission of hundis may have arisen from a reluctance to interfere with the trading laws and customs of the country; but if that objection were allowed to have in all cases weight, no reformation or amendment of the law would take place, and there is no sufficiently strong reason why, in this instance, it should have any. I do not profess to have a wide acquaintance with the law relating to hundis, but I have had both at the Bar and judicially frequently to deal with questions respecting them, and as far as my experience goes, and judging from the opinions I have received from bankers and Native merchants, I should say there is but a trifling difference in the law of hundis and that respecting our own Bills of Exchange, and that, with a slight alteration in the definition of a Bill of Exchange, the present Bill might very well be extended as it stands to hundis. Probably in some few of their incidents, as with respect to notice, there may be some little difference; but if they exist they could easily be ascertained and provided for. Practically, however, these instruments pass from hand to hand by indorsement, and are regarded in the same light and treated in the same way as if all the incidents of an English Bill of Exchange attached to them. The objection, then, that by including them with negotiable instruments which are foreign to the country in the same legislation, it would clash with our policy to leave the Native laws and customs intact, has not much force.'

"The first Judge of the Small Cause Court in Rangoon says:—

"'The law in the Presidency towns has been adopted by the Natives in the Provinces as the custom of their dealings in hundis. The present Bill, with slight modifications, can be safely extended to hundis. Speaking by estimation, about 1,500 cases a year come before this Court on, or in respect of, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. In almost the whole of them Indian subjects are alone concerned. . . . I therefore see as much of the practical working of the law of negotiable instruments as any Judge in India, and amongst various classes of people.

"'I would respectfully suggest the omission of the restriction as to hundis.'

"The true solution of the difficulty, which Lakshmi Narayana has perhaps underestimated, has been by another eminent Native lawyer, Nanabhai Haridas, who has acted as Judge of the High Court at Bombay, and is now Government Pleader in that Presidency. 'It is possible,' he says, speaking of the usages of Native merchants relating to hundis, 'to leave such customs and usages untouched, and yet, in matters not provided for by them, to apply the provisions of the Act to those instruments.' This is what the Committee have now done. For 'nothing in this Act applies to hundis,' the Bill now says 'nothing herein contained affects any usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language.' The Bill will thus not only embody the ruling of Sir James Colvile in Amritram vs. Damoodhur Dass, that 'when the analogy between bills and hundis is complete, and there is no proof of any special usage, the English law applies;' it will also give effect to the first principle of the policy of codification which the Government of India has resumed, namely, that as little change as possible should be made in the substance of the existing law, whether enacted by the Legislature, declared by judicial decision, or established by ancient usage. I may remark that our new words will not only save Native usages as to hundis, but also usages [supposing such to exist] as to native promissory notes and cheques. The change is, as I have said, of the very first importance, and the Committee [chiefly in consequence of this change] recommend that the Bill be republished, that it should be carefully examined by the local authorities, and that its further consideration should be stayed till we reassemble in Calcutta.

"The Report acknowledges the valuable criticisms received from the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon. They had been most useful, and the thanks of the Legislature were due to the able and busy men who had given up their valuable time to the work of improving the Bill. Omission to make any particular change which they recommended was not due to any carelessness or neglect on the part of the Committee, but solely to our inability to concur in the propriety of the change. Thus Section 59 of the Amended Bill (=Section 70 of Bill No. II) declares that the indorser of a negotiable instrument may by express words restrict the right of the indorsee to negotiate, and gives 'Pay C' as an instance of an indorsement which does not exclude the right of further negotiation. On this the Bengal Chamber objects that 'at present, the indorsement 'Pay C' would be considered as requiring C to apply personally for the money, and would not empower him to transfer the document to any other than the drawee.' But I venture to maintain that the illustration is perfectly right. It has been ruled over and over again that the omission of the words 'or order' in a special indorsement will not restrain the negotiability of a bill, the reason being that the indorsee takes it with all its incidents, among which its negotiable quality is included."

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab said that, as he should not be able to attend the Council when the Bill for Negotiable Instruments came up for consideration, he wished, with His Excellency's permission to say a few words on the present occasion—though there was no motion before the Council—with regard to the alteration which had been made in the scope of the Bill by the amendment introduced into Clause I. When the Bill was first sent out in 1868, the Panjab Government, after consultation with the Judges of the Chief Court, objected to the inclusion of Native hundis in the scope of the Bill, and made certain recommendations regarding the way in which they should be treated. The Judges of the Chief Court, in their letter to the Panjab Government, showed clearly that there was a distinct *lex loci* in regard to hundis which universally governed those transactions; that a summary of it was to be found in the Manual of the principles of Civil Law, then in use in the Panjab, and which had been compiled, after very careful enquiry, by Mr. Temple,—now Sir Richard Temple—who had carefully enquired into the Native customs of the large commercial towns in the Panjab, and shown distinctly that the custom in regard to Native Bills of Exchange—hundis in fact—was very different in principle to that which prevailed in regard to such documents under English law. Subsequently, when the Bill was sent down to the Local Governments for consideration, hundis were expressly excluded from its scope: and he found now that, at a very late period, and upon what he thought insufficient reasons, the law regarding hundis would by this Bill be placed on an entirely different footing. Instead of hundis being excluded from the operation of the Bill, the provisions of it were now made applicable to them. Usages relating to hundis were saved, but the existence of such

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usages would have to be proved in each case; and thus suits regarding hundis were placed upon a footing entirely different to that on which they stood in the first and second editions of the Bill. This was such a radical change in the Bill that, in the place of merely republishing it, he thought it should be referred to Local Governments for reconsideration and report. This did not appear from the motion on the paper, nor from the Report of the Select Committee, and for that reason he brought it to His Excellency's notice, as he desired that the Bill should not only be republished, but also be referred for reconsideration to the Local Governments. He was of opinion that the change had been introduced with much too little consideration, and, as it seemed to him,—so far as the Province over which he had the honour to preside was concerned—very much to the detriment of the law.

His Excellency the President remarked that, as he understood the observations of his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes, it was proposed by him that the Bill should be referred to Local Governments for further consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes was afraid that he had expressed himself indistinctly; but he certainly had intended to say, and he believed that he had said, that the Amended Bill would be referred to the local authorities for examination. It had always been the practice of the Legislative Department, when republishing a Bill of importance, to send it again to the Local Governments for consideration and report; and on the present occasion, not only would this be done, but the Local Governments would be requested to have the Bill republished in their Gazettes in English and the Native languages. As to the statement of his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor that the *lex loci* was excluded by the Bill, he begged to say that, on the contrary, it was expressly preserved by the first Section. What could be clearer than 'nothing herein contained affects any usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language?' If His Honour could suggest better words, he (Mr. Stokes) was sure the Committee would gladly adopt them. As to His Honour's other statement that the changes had been made with much too little consideration, he would remark that, if His Honour had only been present on the Committee and heard the long and anxious discussion of the question, initiated by himself and maintained by the Advocate General (Mr. Paul), Mr. Evans and Sir Edwards Bayley, he would never have made such a charge as that. The subject was one which had received the most careful consideration: the change was exactly in accordance with paragraph 19 of the despatch (Legislative, No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877) in which the Government of India had informed the Secretary of State of their intention to revise the Bill; and the extension of the Bill to hundis, far from causing detriment to the law in the Panjab or elsewhere, would, he (Mr. Stokes) was convinced, be regarded, not only by lawyers, but by all intelligent mercantile men as highly beneficial.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said that he understood that the Panjab Government had been, on one occasion, rebuked by this Council for sending in an uninvited opinion to the Select Committee of the Government of India in the case of the Panjab Tenancy Bill of 1861. It was not stated in the List of Business that the present Bill was to be referred to Local Governments for consideration, nor was it stated in the Report of the Select Committee, and for that reason he thought it right to bring the matter to His Excellency the President's notice.

His Excellency the President observed that his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor was right in so doing, but that he fully understood his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes' intention to be to refer the Bill again to Local Government for their consideration. Still he thought it might be desirable to embody that intention in the form of a motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes then moved that the Bill be referred to the Local Governments for consideration and report.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY INDEBTED AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay. He said that the proposal to legislate on this subject was one of the results of the investigation conducted, and the report made, by the Dekhan Riots Commission in regard to the very serious disturbances which took place in certain districts of the Bombay Presidency about three years ago. Those disturbances had their origin in circumstances not unlike those which led to the rising of the Santhal population in Bengal in the year 1855; but whilst in the case of the Santhals other questions were mixed up with their special grievance in regard to debt and the exactions of their creditors, and the avowed object of the outbreak was to subvert the reigning power, the sole aim and propose of the raiyats of the Dekhan was to wreak their vengeance on the hated oppressor—the saukar—and to procure the extinction of the evidence afforted by the bonds taken from them in most cases without adequate consideration, which had been in the past, and was likely to be again in the future, used with such fatal effect against them by their creditors.

The riots, though they extended over twenty-two villages in the Ahmednagar district and eleven villages in Poona, were attended with no loss of life, and caused no indiscriminate destruction of property; the operations of the rioters were confined to what to them doubtless seemed the laudable purpose of finally settling accounts with their creditors, and they attacked, burned and plundered the houses and property of the latter, ransacking every place where the bonds which they had been forced to execute were likely to be kept.

The constitution of the Commission was such as to afford the best guarantee for the impartiality and freedom from local bias or prejudice of the conclusions at which it might arrive in regard to the causes of the outbreak, and the defects of administration or the operation of the law, if any, which might have conduced to its occurrence; for it included, in addition to two civilians and a Native gentleman belonging to the Bombay Presidency, a civilian taken from the North-Western Provinces, and selected presumably for his varied experience in revenue administration and the condition and circumstances of agricultural industry.

The Commissioners had, by the thoroughness of their enquiry and their exhaustive treatment of the whole subject connected with it, if he, (Mr. Cockerell) might venture to say so, rendered a very important service, not only to the Bombay Presidency in which their inquires were conducted, but to the country at large, inasmuch as the state of things brought to light in regard to the relations subsisting between the professional money-lender and the agriculturist, though found probably in its worst form in the Dekhan districts, had its parallel, in some degree at least, amongst certain classes of creditors and debtors in other parts of the Empire.

The investigation instituted by the Commission had elicited a mass of valuable information in regard to the dealings between the raiyat and the money-lender, and as to the condition and circumstances of the agricultural industry generally in the Dekhan districts, which in point of bulk was, when compressed into print, but very inadequately represented by the substantial volume which he (Mr. Cockerell) held in his hand. The fact of the extreme indebtedness of a large section of the agriculturists in the districts in which the investigation was made had been conclusively established; nor was this general state of debt though it had assumed much larger dimensions of late years, of recent origin, it had existed in some degree almost from the time of the conquest of the Dekhan and its annexation to British territory. There had, however, been intervals of prosperity; the settlements of 1836-37 recognized for the first time or created the agriculturist's proprietary interest in his land, and this gave him a considerably enhanced credit with the money-lender; then the construction of railways and public works, and the stimulus given to the cultivation of, and trade in, cotton throughout these districts by the American war, followed in succession, causing a free expenditure of money and consequent rise in the value of agricultural produce. This tide of prosperity began to ebb after 1866-67, and by 1870 prices had fallen, and an adverse state of things set in, which culminated in the disturbances of 1875. The small raiyat's condition had been rendered worse further by a marked increase of population without any corresponding expansion of the area under cultivation or the productive capacity of the land; he had also contracted habits of increased expenditure on personal comfort, which in his less prosperous circumstances he was loath to forego.

As an illustration of the extent of indebtedness and hopeless embarrassment which had been reached in the case of some of these raiyats at the time of the outbreak, he (Mr. Cockerell) would quote some statistics furnished in the Commissioners' Report. The particulars in this respect of some twelve villages selected at random had been recorded, showing an aggregate book-debt of nearly two lakhs of rupees, whilst the revenue assessment of the debtors' lands amounted to about Rupees 10,000, and their proprietary interest in the same was estimated to be equivalent to ten years' revenue; so that the total debt in these villages was double the full value of the entire land belonging to the debtors. This would seem obviously to point to the conclusion that the consideration actually passed to the debtors in these must have been wholly disproportionate to the sum of their recorded obligations; for under no other hypothesis could the money-lending creditors carry on their business, where the value of the security was so much below the outstanding debts represented by it, without absolute ruin.

This conclusion, as to the extreme disparity between the extent of the accommodation actually obtained by the borrower and his recorded obligation in respect of it, was fully corroborated by the facts which had been recorded by a member of the Commission in regard to this question. He (Mr. Cockerell) would cite a particular case—an extreme one certainly, but one that had been brought to light in the course of the enquiry. A raiyat had borrowed Rupees 10, and at the end of ten years from the date of the loan, his account with his creditor stood thus; he had paid Rupees 110 and still owed Rupees 220. So that in the short space of ten years, through the process of repeated renewal of bonds in which compound interest at high rates was added to the principal, his debt had been made to mount up to thirty-three times the sum actually borrowed by him.

The causes of this extreme indebtedness had been recorded in much detail in the report of the Commission, and the possible effect of the Government revenue assessments and the state of the law applicable to the relations of creditor and debtor in conducing to the embarrassments of the agriculturists, had formed the subject of close enquiry and full discussion, not only in the general report, but also in the separate minutes or memoranda which had been recorded by some of the members of the Commission. Foremost amongst the causes of the existing complications were (1) unfavourable conditions of soil and climate; (2) increase of population in excess of any increase in the supply of means of supporting such population; [3] the obligations of ancestral debt, and [4] the money-lender's custom of inordinately enhancing the original debt by charges of compound interest at high rates, and constant exaction from the debtor of fresh bonds or other instruments of obligation.

An andditional recorded cause of the general increase of the debt amongst the raiyats of late years was the greater facility of obtaining credit on inadequate security, brought about through the more active prosecution of the money-lending business by a lower class of saukars.

There could be no doubt that the raiyats of the Dekhan districts were placed at a very great disadvantage, owing to the naturally unproductive character of the soil and the specially precarious nature of the rainfall in that part of the country; for it was estimated that, with the frequent recurrence of drought and other unfavourable conditions of agriculture, in not more than one year out of three did the cultivator obtain a satisfactory return for his labour. As the raiyats in these districts held their lands under direct engagement with the Government, the possible connection of the revenue-system with, and its partial responsibility for, the poverty and embarrassments of the people became an important subject of enquiry. The report of the Commission, whilst it did not show that the assessment of the land fixed at the latest revision of settlements pressed with undue harshness upon the raiyats, expressed the opinion that, in the peculiar conditions of the Dekhan as regards climate and the productive capacity of the soil, the fixity of the Government revenue demand operated adversely to the direction of keeping the cultivator free from the need of recourse to borrowing. A more elastic system under which the demand would better correspond in point of time with his own realization of profit from the land, without at the same time introducing to too great an extent the element of uncertainty as to the amount of the demand, would, it was represented, be more suitable to the exigencies of the case.

The present state of the law relating to the administration of justice and the procedure of the Civil Courts, in so far as it governed or affected the dealings between the saukars and the raiyats, was fully considered and dwelt upon in much detail in the report of the Commission. It was held that the difficulties of the raiyat had been greatly increased in his earlier borrowing transactions with the money-lender through the change in the Law of Limitation as regards the period allowed for suing on contract debts which was introduced by the Act of 1859. Previous to the operation of that enactment, the law gave a period of twelve years, and in practice it was found that the creditor was content to allow debts to run on without any settlement of accounts, and bearing simple interest at the ordinary rate for ten or eleven years; whereas after the change in the law the custom of coming to a settlement and renewing bonds on the terms of adding interest to the amount of the original obligation every second year gradually sprung up and had become one of the chief causes of the raiyat's embarrassments. At each recurring renewal of a bond or other instrument of obligation, the opportunity of enhancing the proportions of the previous debt by the addition of fictitious charges of various kinds was largely taken advantage of by the money-lender, and the effect of a renewal, even wherein no additional consideration was given, was frequently to double the previous debt.

The mode of dealing with cases between the saukar and the raiyat when brought into Court and the whole procedure of the Civil Courts in reference to such cases were wholly to the advantage of the creditor. He could, by collusion with the Courts officers, delay or prevent the service of the usual process giving notice of his claim being about to be adjudicated, and where this fraud was not restorted to, the raiyat, from his incapacity, through ignorance, to set up an answer to the plaintiff's claim, or his inability to give the time required for a possibly prolonged attendance at a distant Court, put in no appearance and so it resulted that, in the case of an overwhelming majority of suits instituted by the money-lenders, the Courts granted *ex parte* decrees.

It was shown further that the saukar having thus obtained a decree without any examination of the circumstances of his claim, had thereby acquired a fresh instrument of oppression and exaction for, under the pressure the process issued by the Court in execution of the decree, he could extort from his judgment-debtor almost any terms that he chose to impose upon him, the fear of having to go to jail upon the issue of a warrant of arrest being sufficient to induce the latter to agree to anything.

That warrants of arrest were largely applied for with no *bona fide* intention of imprisoning the debtor, was clearly established by the very small proportion of cases in which such imprisonments had followed on the issue of warrants of arrest; for, seeing that the average raiyat would only in the gravest extremity voluntarily expatriate himself for any considerable period, the hypothesis that he could evade a real and active pursuit with the object of apprehending him was wholly untenable. Ample evidence was elicited in the enquiries of the Commission to show that the worst twist was given to the raiyat's coil of indebtedness after his creditor had obtained from the Civil Court a decree against him; for the decree formed the basis of a fresh agreement and starting point in a further chain of embarrassments, in which the terms exacted from the debtor were more oppressive than those which marked the stages of bond-renewals to avoid limitation.

To remedy this state of things, the report of the Commission recommended two projects of special legislation: one designed to protect the debtor in his early dealings with his creditor and mitigate the difficulties of his position during the first stage of those dealings, *i. e.*, the period before the institution of a suit against him in the Civil Court; the other, for the amendment of the existing law relating to the execution of decrees.

Draft-Bills to effect these objects were incorporated with the report of the Commission: the first draft made provision for (1) the appointment of public notaries by whom all instruments of obligation to be executed by raiyats in favour of the saukar might be written and registered; (2) the enforcement of the practice of granting receipts for money-payments and annual statements of account or pass-books on the requisition of the borrower, and (3) declaring the effect of the registration of instruments by notaries to be—for the purpose of extending the period of limitation fixed by the present law in respect of contracts from three to six years—equivalent to registration under the Indian Registration Act.

The second Bill embraced (1) the abolition of imprisonment for debt; (2) the exemption of the judgment-debtor's necessaries in execution of a decree; (3) the restriction of the power of directing the attachment and sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree for money, to the District Courts; (4) the introduction of rules for securing a preliminary investigation as to title where the sale of a judgment debtor's interest in any immovable property was ordered by a Civil Court, and (5) the prevention of agreements, without adequate consideration, made by a judgment debtor in favour of his creditor, under the pressure of the issue of the Court's process in the execution of a decree against him.

In addition to these legislative proposals, the Commissioners further recommended, in view to checking the prevalent practice of granting decrees *ex parte*, the establishment of special Courts for the trial of small causes, which should hold their sittings in the villages in or near which the persons against whom suits were instituted resided, so as to bring the administration of justice as near as possible to the home of every person sued in connection with his borrowing transactions, and that the Native Judges of the regular Civil Courts should be employed in making tours to inspection of these special village courts within the local limits of their jurisdiction respectively, so as to insure regularity and uniformity of practice in their procedure and action.

The Government of Bombay, shortly before the late Governor of that Presidency quitted office, reviewed the entire report of the Commission in a letter addressed to the Government of India in April 1877. The Local Government accepted the general conclusions of the Commission in regard to the excessive indebtedness of a large proportion of the raiyats in the districts to which the enquiry had extended, and the causes of it, but did not consider that any case had been made out against the existing land assessments or the system under which the Government revenue was realized, as reasonably entitled to be reckoned amongst the causes of the raiyats' present embarrassments.

In the opinion of the Bombay Government, there was no other way of acting on the rather vague suggestions of the Commission, that greater elasticity in the regulation and recovery of the revenue demand was needed, than reverting to the old system of taking the Government revenue in kind—a retrograde course which that Government could never agree to. A fluctuating demand, on the other hand, under which the revenue-payer would never know what claims he might have to meet would, by introducing the element of uncertainty into the relations between the Government and the raiyat, produce a greater evil than that which it was designed to counteract.

Some reference had been made by the Commissioners to the system of revenue administration obtaining in Madras, where similar raiyatwari settlements prevailed; but it was shown in the minute recorded by a member of the Bombay Council which accompanied the letter of the Local Government above mentioned, that in point of fact the grant of remissions in seasons in which, through drought or other untowards circumstances, there was an extensive failure of crops, to which the report of the Commission had made allusion, was as much the practice in the revenue administration of the Dekhan districts as in that of the Madras Presidency.

As regards the effect of the present law and system of administration of justice in bringing about or contributing to the state of things brought to light through the investigation of the Commission, the Local Government were clearly of opinion that the change in the Law of Limitation introduced in 1859, which so materially shortened the period within which suits upon breach of contract would lie, and the procedure of the Civil Courts under which so many decrees were given on an entirely *ex parte* view of the money-lender's claims, were the causes of much of the raiyat's embarrassments. They accordingly expressed their concurrence in those protective measures advocated in the report of the Commission, which embraced (1) the establishment of public notaries for the preparation and registration of instruments to be executed by the raiyats in favour of the money-lenders, by way of security for the repayment of loans; (2) the enforcement of the grant of receipts for money paid, statements of account, and pass-books by the saukar, on the requisition of the raiyat, and (3) an improved mode of trial of suits upon money claims by the Civil Courts; and they pressed upon the Government of India the expediency of reverting to the old Law of Limitation in force previous to 1859 in respect of suits upon contracts.

The Local Government further, in connection with the recommendations of the Commission regarding an improved method of adjudication of claims for the recovery of debts in the Dekhan districts, indirectly invited a declaration from the Government of India as to how far definite proposals for an increase of expenditure on judicial establishments would meet with favourable consideration; but, as regarded the scheme submitted by the Commission for the amendment of the law relating to the execution of decrees, they were not generally in favour of the proposal for the abolition of personal arrest and imprisonment for debt, nor did they approve of the suggested limitations in regard to the sale, by the order of Civil Courts, of immoveable property in satisfaction of a decree for money, whilst in respect of the further suggested enactment for preventing the improper use of a decree by the judgment-creditor, they expressed no opinion.

The whole matter rested in this state until the question of further action was taken up by the present Government of Bombay, who early in the current year addressed the Government of India, submitting fresh legislative proposals for effecting the following objects:—

1st. (a) The enforced examination by the Civil Court of the merits of every claim for which it was asked to give a decree, whether any defence was made to such claim or not.

(b) The disallowance of the obligation of any person to discharge ancestral debts, unless such person in the Court's presence expressed his readiness to accept responsibility for such debts.

(c) The disallowance of the compound interest included in any claim, as well as all interest in excess of a sum equal to the principal represented in such claim.

2nd The declaration of the insolvency of any debtor upon his personal application, otherwise than after his arrest in execution of a decree against him.

The prevention of the sale of any land by order of a Civil Court in satisfaction of a decree for money, unless the land had been specifically pledged as security for the debt and the contract under which it was so pledged had been reduced to writing, and the written instrument embodying the same duly registered.

Thus far he (Mr. Cockerell) had very briefly summarized the facts and circumstances leading up to the motion now before the Council, [illegible] for the special legislation now proposed. It only remained for him to state the objects of the Bill which he was asking leave to introduce. They were three in number, namely:—

1. To empower Courts having insolvency jurisdiction to declare a person to be insolvent on his personal application, although he might not have been arrested in execution of a decree.

2. To limit the power of the Civil Court in respect of the sale of immovable property in satisfaction of a decree for money to cases in which the property was specifically pledged as security for the claim decreed.

3. To enforce the reduction into writing of all contracts so pledging immovable property, and the registration of the instruments embodying such contracts.

The Council would observe that legislation for effecting any one of these objects would involve an amendment of the new Code of Civil Procedure, or the Contract Law or the Indian Registration Act, *i. e.*, enactments passed by this Council. It followed, consequently, that the proposed Bill if it was to be proceeded with, must be undertaken in the Council of the Governor General instead of the Local Council, as the latter had no power to deal with matters affecting the provisions of Act passed by the superior Council.

As to the policy of the objects of the Bill, he need only say that, when the provisions of the new Civil Procedure Code were under discussion, there was every disposition on the part of the members of the Select Committee by whom the details of that enactment were considered, to accept the principle of an unrestricted system of insolvency adjudication; and they were only deterred, he thought, from giving effect to the larger measure, by the consideration of the inefficiency of the machinery available to secure its efficient operation. Such an objection would not apply in the case of the present Bill, the operation of which was limited to four districts only.

The propriety or expediency of the prohibition of the sale of land in satisfaction of decrees for money had been largely discussed in connection with the same Code, and there were not wanting advocates of such a course, even if applied to the whole of India; and at events there was ample precedent for the adoption of such a policy when its application was restricted to the small area within which this Bill, if passed into law, would take effect.

The enforcement of the registration of all documents affecting title to, or interest in, immovable property without restriction as to the value of the interest, had more than once been advocated by him (Mr. Cockerell) in this Council, as a fit provision for all India; and the only tenable objection that he had ever heard made to such a proposal was the inadequacy of the present registering offices and establishments for such an undertaking and the consequent inconvenience and harrassment to the people which would result from such an obligation if applied to all parts of the country. The force of such an objection would of course be largely diminished in the case under discussion, because as before remarked, the area of the operation of the measure would be small, and the executive would take care to make the needful provision in the way of a suitable agency for the registration of documents, the registration of which was thus made compulsory.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE MILITARY POSITION AT BATOUM.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

BATOUM, May 26.

THE "Star and Crescent" still waves over Batoum, and as yet there is no sign of the so long talked of evacuation. The Russians have grown very impatient over the detention of their prey, but they are beginning to understand at last that besides the Turkish Government in this matter they have to deal with the people. There is no mistaking their sentiments on the subject; they will not have Russian rule at any price, and declare that if abandoned even by England they will fight all the same to prevent the Muscovs from entering their country. The petition recently forwarded through our Consul at Trebizond really represents the feeling of all classes of the inhabitants on this matter of annexation to Russia. Christians as well as Mahomedans are all of the same mind—at least, if one is to believe the protestations of their priests on the subject. From Trebizond to Batoum, the whole of the vilayet of which the first-named town is the seat of Government, is in a state of fermentation: all the able-bodied men are ready to rush to arms if the English make their appearance, and 100,000 men might be raised to-morrow with the greatest ease if they were wanted. Many Lazes are making their appearance at Batoum in expectation of a fight, and the one question asked by everybody is, "when are the English coming?" This is the great dream of the people, to be taken under English protection, and they still cling to it, in spite of the little encouragement received from Constantinople. The deputation which recently went to Trebizond to present the petition of the inhabitants of Batoum to Mr. Billiotti, was composed of the most influential of the Georgian and Laz Beys, any one of them being able to bring into the field 5,000 or 6,000 men. The defection of Sherif Bey, mentioned in my last letter, has had no effect upon the others, and his own immediate people of the Upper Ajarah have shown their resentment at his flight to the Russians by pilaging his house at Kula and razing it to the ground.

When the Russians thought to reach Batoum by the route which traverses their district the whole population turned out to oppose them. With hatchets in hand the women stood by the side of their husbands and brothers, telling the Russians they could only advance over their dead bodies. The Muscovites found themselves suddenly surrounded, rifles were pointed at them from all directions, their retreat was cut off, and before them was the ambushed foe. It looked very ugly for the Russians, and their commander was glad to accept the proposition that they should retire at once as they had come, and thus the affair ended. The natives, as I have said, are placing great trust in England. Our influence out here at the present moment is supreme, and an Englishman, unarmed, might travel just now throughout the whole extent of these wild mountains, [illegible] from the people wherever he appeared. The Turks themselves at Batoum make no secret of this enthusiasm of the Georgians and Laz for England, but speak openly enough of the desire of the people to come under our flag and the ease with which a great army could be raised in Anatolia. From one and all the same answer is received, "Let the English only come out here, and every one of us able to shoulder a rifle will join them." Many declare that they want no pay, and will even provide themselves with food at their own expense, requiring nothing from us but arms and ammunition. I am not giving now merely an appreciation of news received from a distance, but writing here upon the spot, with the best of opportunities for making inquiries direct from the people, and I feel firmly convinced, from what I have seen and heard, that the petition now in the hands of Lord Salisbury is the genuine expression of the feelings of all classes of the inhabitants of the Batoum district. Although the advanced lines of Hossoban were given up to the Russians previous to the armistice, in order to shorten the communication between Batoum and the front, the Turkish troops occupy most excellent positions, and the place is as well guarded as ever. The Russian advanced lines extend from Hossoban to the village of Tchoruksu, but the bulk of the forces are said to have retired to Ouzergheti. Tchoruksu is not actually occupied by the Russians, though detachments of soldiers occasionally visit the place, and as there is a large force of irregulars in the neighbourhood, it has become a sort of debatable ground, its possession being disputed by both parties. The Turks have a small earthwork below the village, a little in advance of the left wing of their first line of defence, the hills of the Kintrish, which, supported by the fire of the ironclads in case of an attack, would punish the Russians most severely as they crossed the open. The obstacles which the Russians would have to overcome to reach Batoum with the present disposition of the forces are almost insurmountable. Nothing could assist them but the goodwill of the inhabitants, and that, as already shown, is so far from being forthcoming as to afford the Porte its very strongest reason for refusing to comply with the demand for immediate evacuation. The withdrawal of the Turkish troops would undoubtedly be followed by much bloodshed and possession of Batoum would cost the Russians dear.

To give an idea of the nature of the difficulties the Russians would have to contend with, a glance at the map only is required. The Ajarah hills are seen encircling Batoum like the setting of a jewel. From this mountain range, known also as the Samebah, the elevation of which is quite respectable, long spurs run down in parallel lines to the sea, strong buttresses to the wall of rock between the Russians and their prey. These spurs in their slope rise occasionally, forming eminences bearing local names, and having considerable command they form admirable positions for intrenched camps and redoubts. The first part of the descent of the Samebah range being most abrupt, a deep ravine is formed between it and the shoulders of the spurs just descibed, and this is the road by which the Russians have hitherto sought to force their way into Batoum, suffering severely on each occasion from the flanking fire of the ships, the rifled guns of which completely commanded the various openings, and the deadly Martinis of the Turkish troops in the outposts established on each side of the main ravine. The first of these ridges occupied by the Turkish troops at the present time is the Kintrish hills, between which and Hossoban runs the stream of the same name. The highest portion of [illegible] doubt, occupied by a considerable force of regulars, which, together with other outposts along the same heights, constitutes the front of the Turkish defence towards the Rion. Behind this there is the Tsuru-Hissar Hills, every commanding portion of which is occupied either by an outpost strongly intrenched or a small redoubt. The third line is the Tchaku range, half-way between Batoum and Tsuru-Hissar, the last of the spurs which reach the sea. After passing this place the hills recede, and level ground extends the whole of the way past Batoum to the mouth of the Tchoruk. The main strength of the Turkish force appears to be encamped about Tsuru-Hissar, which it will be as well to mention is known also as Tsiknizir. In addition to the position just described, outposts exist on the off-side of the ravine along the slope of the Samebah range, so that troops advancing in this direction would be taken between two fires. Before reaching the open ground about Batoum, the ravine in question, curving slightly towards the shore, enables it also to be flanked by a fire from other positions which the Turks have not neglected to seize, and I leave it to the reader to judge for himself what chance the Russians have of forcing their way past the obstacles I have described. When the Russians came to Ajarah, as mentioned in the first part of this letter, they made their appearance behind the Samebah hills, entering by a ravine leading up, from one of their frontier posts at only a few hours' distance, and their idea was to cross the range in question and reach Batoum by the mountain path which runs past Kula, thus completely turning the Turkish positions at Tsuru-Hissar and the other ranges in that direction. Turning now to the westward of Batoum, here the town can be approached by the Tchoruk valley. There is a road—a very indifferent one, it is true—leading along the side of the river the whole way up to Artvin, but it is completely commanded by the Turkish outposts established along the spurs of the Majkhal hills, forming the right bank of the river. Three battalions of Turkish troops are now at Artvin itself, under the command of Mustapha Pasha. The Russians have withdrawn the bulk of their troops from the neighbourhood of Artvin, leaving, however, two companies to maintain the occupation, as it were, and threatening with the direst vengeance any interference with them. A telegram just received from Mustapha Pasha communicates to the Commander-in-Chief the tenour of the Russian General's despatch announcing the withdrawal of his men. The most menacing language is made use of. "If a soldier receives the slightest harm or insult or a Russian subject in the province be interfered with in the slightest degree, I will return with overwhelming forces, give Artvin up to pillage, burn the houses, and hand over the women to my Cossacks. Such are the threats used on the part of a man claiming to command civilized troops and to belong to a nation anxious to reform the savage nature of the Turk. Komaroff is the name of the Russian General, the military governor of the Ardahan district. Communications between Dervish Pasha and the Russian Commander-in-Chief at Ouzergheti have been rather frequent of late owing to the intense desire of the Russians to obtain possession of Batoum before there can be a meeting of any Conference. Dervish has been several times requested to move away from his present positions in order to facilitate the evacuation; but the wary old chief is always ready with his answer, and the Russians find that it is but appealing to a deaf ear. Stephen Bay, a Russianized Armenian of Akhaltzik, holding the rank of major in the army, is the usual messenger. He speaks Turkish as a matter of course, and is well known at Batoum and rather liked by the people, which probably has much to do with his employment upon delicate missions in which the Turks are concerned. He came in to-day from Poti in one of the small tug-boats of the Russian Steam Navigation Company, the bearer of a letter from the Commander-in-Chief at Ouzergheti, asking, I believe, to know the nature of the mission of the two Commissioners whose arrival at Batoum had been officially notified to him. The two Commissioners in question—Ali Bey and Nashet Pasha, the one from the Porte, as the political, the other from the War Office, as military, agent of the Turkish Government, have been here now at Batoum several days. The object of their visit has not transpired, though in all probability it has to do with the recent aggressions of Russia and the state of excitement into which the people have been thrown by the prospect of seeing themselves handed over to Russia. Communication with Poti has been resumed to a certain extent and a brisk trade has been going on lately in wine and spirits. Caiques leave early in the morning for Poti, returning, the next day, bringing an occasional passenger. No one, however, is allowed to land without being provided with a pass from the Russian Commander-in-Chief. According to the most trustworthy information I have been able to procure on the subject, the Russians have now no very great force at Hossoban. Fearing the outbreak of war and the arrival, as the people here say, of the English troops, nothing but a chain of outposts has been left, the bulk of the forces having been withdrawn to Ouzergheti in order to cover the Poti-Tiflis railway. A large earthwork fortification is said to be in course of construction at Orphi, a place about half-way between Ouzergheti and Kutais, where the railway enters a pass, and which, in case of the destruction of Poti and an attempted advance upon the capital of Trans-Caucasia, will be made the great stand. The Georgians under Russian rule, living in the frontier villages, are all in a great state of excitement at the prospect of another war. They fear that on the next occasion it will be the Turks who will take the offensive, and that, led by the English, their country will be overrun, their property destroyed, and themselves ill-treated. Reassuring messages, however, have been sent them by their kinsmen of Batoum, and they are told that if they do not take up arms to resist an invasion not the slightest injury shall be inflicted upon the persons or property of any one of them. The Russians, however, in the meantime are making a fresh conscription throughout the province, almost equal in extent to a *levee en masse* of the male population. Going from house to house, the recruiting officers take down the names of all but one of the males of the family able to bear arms, warning them to be in readiness to muster at the various depots at a day's notice. A new stock of torpedoes, it is reported, has lately been brought to Poti, and additions have been made to the earthworks facing the sea. From the same source—a boatman who has made several trips to Poti lately and has relations living in that place—I hear that the Russians endeavoured to explode the old torpedoes laid down at the commencement of the war, but without success. The Turks apparently have had more luck with theirs here at Batoum, for one of them exploded to-day in the bay, producing a fine effect, the amount of water thrown up and the fish destroyed astonishing the natives considerably. There is no intention, I believe, as yet of removing these torpedoes, and though boats have been engaged about the harbour for the last three days in some sort of mysterious occupation, evidently connected with the said destructive machines, it is, I fancy, merely the periodical examination necessary for their maintenance in working order; and there is a whisper, in fact, that their number is to be doubly increased in view of future events. The two Turkish ironclad corvettes Fethi Bulend and Avni Illah, which played such a good part at the last great effort of the Russians to break the Turkish lines, just at the close of the war—the first-named ship especially, she having by a lucky shot destroyed the bridge over the Kintrish, and thus cut off, as it were, the retreat of the enemy—are still here at Batoum, prominent objects in the centre of the harbour.

Everything, in fact, so far as I can see, is yet maintained upon a war footing. Nothing can be telegraphed without the permission of the Commander-in-Chief and then the message has to be written in Turkish; for the international staff has been broken up and the instruments removed to Constantinople. I hasten to close my letter, as a caique is bound for Trebizond and there is a chance of its catching the Austrian mail.

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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 16.)

CEYLON—EAST COAST.

LIGHT AT BATTICALOA.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT, COLOMBO, has given notice that a BRIGHT LIGHT is now EXHIBITED EVERY NIGHT, from sunset to sunrise, at an elevation of 50 feet above the sea, on the FLAGSTAFF near the MOUTH of BATTICALOA LAKE, East Coast of Ceylon, and that it will be exhibited hereafter, until further notice, from the 15th February to the 31st October, the time during which the port is open.

Position: Latitude 7° 43' 50" N., Longitude 81° 41' 20" E (Approx).

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 7th June 1878.

[illegible] East Coast, [illegible] Batticaloa Road, No. 2081; Cape Comorin to Coconada, No. 828; Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet, No. 70a; Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, northern portion, No. 748b; and Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 155; also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, India, &c., page 13; Indian Marine Survey Light List, page 26; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol 1, page 442.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

[The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it: and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates. *See* Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, p. 172.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 49.]

INDIA.

CEYLON—SOUTH-EAST COAST.

(1) FLASHING LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL ON LITTLE BASSAS ROCKS.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 12, of 25th January 1878 (1), on the intended establishment of a light and fog signal at a lighthouse then nearly completed on Little Bassas rocks:—

Further information has been received, that on 25th March 1878, the light was exhibited:—

The light is a *flashing* white light, showing *two flashes* in quick succession *every minute*, elevated 110 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 16 miles.

Also, that during thick and foggy weather, a bell will be sounded twice in quick succession *every half minute*

(2) ALTERATION IN GREAT BASSAS ROCKS FOG SIGNAL.

Also, with reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 12, of 25th January 1878 (2), on the intended alteration in the fog signal at Great Bassas rocks:—

That, on 25th March 1878, the following alteration was made, viz:—

During thick and foggy weather, the bell will be sounded once every fifteen seconds, instead of every seven seconds as previously.

NOTE.—Great and Little Bassas lighthouses may be distinguished in day time by the following distinctive feature:—The lantern of Great Bassas lighthouse has a conical roof and one gallery at the top of the tower. The lantern of Little Bassas lighthouse has a domed roof and two galleries at the top of the tower.

By Command of their Lordships,

FREDK. J. EVANS,

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 10th April 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bengal bay, No. 7 a; Ceylon island, southern part, No. 813; Cape Comorin to Coconada, No. 828; and Ceylon, S.E. Coast, &c., No. 2,815: Also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, Ceylon &c., 1879, Nos. 66 and 67.

Agent for the sale of Admiralty Charts, Mr. [illegible], 61, Poultry, London, E.C.

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

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NOTICES.

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound, and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne:—

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
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N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE and do not be persuaded to take any useless AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN

HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking AWAY THE GROUNDWORK OF MALARIOUS DISEASES and all LIVER COMPLAINTS or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS OF INDIGESTION,

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

is particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

FOR BILIOUSNESS or SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without it the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold [illegible], and always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I fell I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877."

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house." "M. BERAL."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you could sell it here. It would make its own way by its own merit."

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,

"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

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Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., as "The most refreshing and agreeable balm for the Skin," used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and their Children.

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THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

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Howrah, Bengal.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without griping. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

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AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

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Full Directions accompany each bottle.

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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,

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NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the anture of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo.*

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

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Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

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SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

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"GALEN."

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OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

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OF THE

FINEST OLD CAMPBELTOWN

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ISLAY WHISKIES,

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Per dozen, Rs. 23.

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In Large Bottles, at 4s. 6d. each.

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(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of PHOSPHODYNE.)

BASE PIRACY.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of Dr. LALOR'S PROSPECTUS (published A.D. 1864), and most of his Testimonials, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters to 1870 (copies of Original Letters with Prospectus sent post free.) The genuine PHOSPHODYNE bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

The name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

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THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £3,492,95[illegible].

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on [illegible] SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, [illegible], HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, and CLUBS, [illegible] in Bombay and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1852 [illegible]

1862 [illegible]

1872 [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES [illegible] have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.

A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,103,803.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR

FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., Governor.
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., Sub-Governor.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., Deputy-Governor.
JOHN F. LAURENCE, Esq., Secretary.
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., Underwriter.
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., Actuary.
WM. A. HORE, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,[illegible].

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first life policy issued by the Corporation bears date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long period. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, and the conditions usually endorsed on such documents [illegible]

The bonus [illegible] ment by [illegible] *gross* profit [illegible] bears all the expenses of management. [illegible] tage peculiar to this Corporation [illegible] from carrying on the business of Fire and Marine as well as Life Assurance, and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, [illegible] Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation [illegible]

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating class [illegible] are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual Premiums.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to upwards of 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, inclusive of Extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies for £1,000, on which Five Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	[illegible]
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
20	29 5 0	77 17 0	[illegible]
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	[illegible]
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	[illegible]
50	63 15 0	105 14 0	[illegible]

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Fund [illegible] od by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously [illegible] these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of which is to be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience in Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reductions on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; but if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England [illegible] ment, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	3 8 1	2 15 0	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	3 15 1	3 2 0	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	4 9 9	4 1 1	55	[illegible]	[illegible]

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected [illegible] can be had on application [illegible]

[illegible] AGENTS.

Bombay, October 30, 1877.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 29½ by 13½ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-8; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

[illegible]

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